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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,745—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1896.

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Established 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th July.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked R.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	R. Mayer	2,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 338	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 328	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	21st July 1896.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Calcutta.

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Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 17, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,544 tons, on or about the 23rd July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 28th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 25th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	27th July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1896.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

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(Size 14 in. by 16 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

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SPECIAL DISCOUNT
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.

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HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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Assisted by Local Amateurs.
Chairs, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
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ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

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WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

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A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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F. A. PREVOST,
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THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

WIRED BRANDY from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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ENGINEERING WORKS,
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IMPROVED
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MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
REPRESENTATIVE—

F. BOMANN, M. E.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
ROOM 66,
CALCUTTA.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.
REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

Messrs. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on THURSDAY, the 23rd July, 1896, at 5-30 P.M. A full attendance is requested.

H. F. WESTON,
Officiating Honorary Secretary.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 20,00,000 (TWENTY LAKHS) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of fifteen years from the 1st December, 1896, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act. II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m. of Friday, the 7th August, 1896.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1896-97."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third by the 21st August.
Do. by the 21st September.
Do. by the 26th October.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1896.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tender's will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 P. M. on Friday, the 7th August, 1896, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation,
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 29th June, 1896.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal three and half (3½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1896-97, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency notes, or a cheque for Rs.

Signed

Dated

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PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	= „	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000	= „	8,260,000

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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AND
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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[illegible] Gazette Office, [illegible] Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserves and Rest	„	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Deposits	„	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Balances	„	11,749	[illegible]	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„	1 13,006	[illegible]	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,999	10	[illegible]
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,36,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,39,136	15	[illegible]
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	„ 2½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line.............................. „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Quarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,450
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,375
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	637
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	41-9s.	441
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		735
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	725
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,810
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W	4,000	150	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	800	800	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.[illegible]	710
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,240
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	710
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	630
Empress	1,100	500	500	dvd 25	700
Framjee Petit	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	815
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	830
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	615
Indian Manfg	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	780
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvdRs.10	275
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	710
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs50	890
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs35	925
Leopold	5,000	150	103	dvdRs.10	288
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,285
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,550
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2900
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S. & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	705
Oriental	8,725	625	625	dvdRs20	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	748	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,080
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,330
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,325
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvdRs40	1,025
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	370
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	505
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	474	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	800	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	680
Union Mills Ld	0	1,000	1,000	...	700
Goolshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	800	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	1,020
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs x	220
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	230
Colaba	600	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118¼
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+30	1,160
French	800	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khamgaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Berar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	35	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	485
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	417½
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1½	51
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,800
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	460	500	500	5 pr. ct	100
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	1	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	240
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	800	30	200
Mackie & Co., Ld	4,000	190	100	dvd Rs15	190
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	105
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	31½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18			
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		425
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	122

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-1	Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	27-2	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	26-14	
Do. do. new	„	26-12	
Australia bar Gold	„	26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	„	26-6	
Sovereigns	„	17-2	
Do. Dracons	„	17	
Silver	„	95-11	
Do. Do.	„	95-1[illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 9-3m., 8-20s. Low water, 1-41m., 3-8a.
Novelty Theatre: The Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Mr. Carl S. Gunnery, Esplanade Hotel, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henry Bolckow and Mohammudi entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Raventhaler yesterday; the steamer Naseri left it on Sunday, and the steamer Sirdhana yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Carthage, Werneth Hall, and Pachumba entered the dock on Sunday; the steamer Hispania left it on Sunday, and the steamer Dwarka yesterday.

POLO.—There will not be a game this afternoon.

HINDU FAIR.—The Vithoba Fair will be held, to-day, at Matoonga.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A Gospel Address will be delivered to young men at the rooms, at 8-30, to-night, by Mr. C. Douglas Green.

ORGAN RECITAL.—At the recital to be given this afternoon in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Mr. Mant will preside at the organ. Two sacred solos will be sung by Captain MacGregor, "Les R'ameaux," by Faure, and "Nazareth," by Gounod. The recital will commence at 6 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Organ Fund.

THEFT AT KICKA STREET.—Javerchund Harruckchund, who resides at Kicka Street, has reported to the police that during the absence of his wife from home, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., on Saturday last, his room was entered, the lock on the door having been opened by means of a duplicate key, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 197-2, was stolen from two boxes, which were also opened by means of false keys.

THEFT ON BOARD-SHIP.—Yesterday, at the Esplande Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Rakmudin Sarku, a fireman on board the R. I. M. S. Clive, was charged with theft of a blanket, belonging to the steamer hospital. When accused was going along the Stone Bunder he was challenged by a police sepoy, and being searched, the blanket was found on him. The charge being proved, he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEVING LASCAR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Rahiman Murkhan, a lascar on board the s. s. Carthage, was charged with theft of a metal watch, belonging to Noorkhan, his colleague, on board the same vessel. The accused was suspected of the theft, and being asked if he knew anything about the watch, denied all knowledge of it. The police were informed, and the watch was found in accused's possession. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held at its registered office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Hiralal D. Sarayia, the following resolution (which had been passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on Saturday, the 4th instant) was confirmed:—"That the capital of the company be increased from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs, and that 3,200 shares of Rs. 250 each be issued from the additional capital of 8 lakhs of Rupees." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson prosecuted Kaloo Padumsey, his wife Kasee, and eight others, charging No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at 7th Lane, Khetwady, and the rest, together with No. 1, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money, on Sunday afternoon. His Worship convicted the keeper, and fined him Rs. 50, discharging No. 2, his wife, for want of sufficient evidence against her. All the other accused were sentenced to pay Rs. 5 each, with the exception of the accused, who having been twice previously convicted for the same offence, was fined Rs. 10.

BURNT TO DEATH—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Sonapore burning ground, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Jootheebai, age twenty-six, the wife of one Bhicka Jetha, a Commissariat contractor, residing at Bazaar Gate Street. Deceased had been for some weeks past suffering from fever, and was consequently very weak and subject to fits. About seven or eight days ago, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, deceased was engaged in the kitchen, when she suddenly became giddy and fell into the fire-place, sustaining burns on her left arm and the left side of her chest. She was treated at home, but did not recover, and died about 11 o'clock on Sunday night. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

BURGLARY AT JACOB'S CIRCLE.—Mr. James Rose' residing on the ground floor of a house at Jacob's Circle, and employed as a carriage examiner in the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company, reported to the police, on Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, that during the absence of himself and his wife from home, between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m., on the 17th instant, some person or persons broke into his house (an entrance having been effected through the sky-light of a window in the front portion of the house), and stole two boxes that were open, one lady's gold ring set with three green common stones, valued at Rs. 37-8, fifteen pieces of wearing apparel, one box soap, and Rs. 7-8 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 53-14.

REPORTED THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Dhanaji Ramji, residing at Moogbhat Lane, has reported to the police that, on the night of the 14th instant, someone entered his room and stole ornaments, a piece of gold, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 86-4. He made inquiries, and particularly questioned his next door neighbour, Nagoo Govind, on whom he rested his suspicion. Nagoo confessed having committed the theft and paid complainant Rs. 35 on the 16th instant. He promised to restore the remainder of the property that evening, on condition that complainant should not make any complaint to the police. Nagoo failed to fulfil his promise, and absconded from Bombay the same evening. Complainant then came forward, and lodged his complaint before the police.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About half-past 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, a carriage, belonging to Chimanji Maharaj, was standing on the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, when the driver left the carriage for a few minutes. The horse in the meanwhile took fright, and bolted along the Thakordwar Road, where it dashed into a hack victoria with such violence, that the hack conveyance as well as the carriage to which the animal was attached were upset. The coach-box, both the shafts and both the lamps of the hack victoria were broken and its fore-axle bent, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 75. One lamp and one footstep of the Maharaj's carriage were also damaged, Fortunately no injury to human being resulted. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the coachman, Makan Joosa, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with doing a rash and negligent act. The case was remanded.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A VISITOR.—John De Souza, residing on the ground floor of a house at Hospital Lane, Mazagon, reported to the police, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the theft of a gold neck ornament, called "foogdor," valued at Rs. 100, and four currency notes, one for Rs. 20, and three for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 2 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 152, from a locked box. Complainant further states that a man, named Abdul Kareem, who was on visiting terms with him, called at his place, about half-past 11 o'clock, on the 18th instant, and remained there for about two hours, and immediately after his departure the complainant discovered the theft. The complainant says that he has reason to believe that during the time the man remained in his house, he opened the box with his own keys, which were frequently mislaid by his wife. The police on inquiry ascertained that the man, Abdul, has disappeared from his house, at Goozri Bazaar, Byculla, and is now being sought for by the police.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's, s. s. Mohammudi, Captain J. C. Stewart, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday evening, from Jeddah, via Aden and Karachi, experienced ordinary monsoon weather. The same company's steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain G. Jourdain, which arrived here, on the 19th instant, from Busreh, met from Rasal Head to Karachi strong breeze from south to south-east and heavy sea, thence to Bombay fresh breeze, south-west heavy sea, squalls and rain. The s. s. Gorsedd, Captain D. Hughes, which reached here on the 18th instant, from Calcutta, had strong monsoon. The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, which arrived in harbour on Sunday morning, from London, experienced from Aden to longitude 52° E. light wind, thence to longitude 63° E. moderate to strong monsoon and high sea and cloudy weather, thence to port light monsoon and light rain, rain squalls, no previous rain or rain clouds. The steamer Raventhaler, Captain G. H. Gramberg, arrived, yesterday, from Hamburg and Antwerp, and met with strong monsoon and high sea.

THEFT AT CHUCKLA.—Haji Dawood Ismail, residing on the third floor of a house at Pinjar Street, Chuckla, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that, about 10 o'clock on the previous night, before going to bed he left on a nail his cotton bundee, containing three gold buttons with chain attached, a leather purse, containing Rs. 3-8 in cash, two currency notes for Rs. 5 each, and a gold keyless double-case lever watch with a gold chain attached, collectively valued at Rs. 325. It appears that about 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, complainant's wife awoke, and seeing no light in the room, aroused her husband, who on lighting the lamp discovered that the cotton jacket with its contents was missing. On a further examination of the room, complainant found that three pieces of silk wearing apparel, a gold embroidered cap, and nine silver buttons with chain attached, collectively valued at Rs. 30, were also missing. It appears that the room was entered through an open window from an adjoining house. Complainant has recently discharged his servant.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.—Bukhshoo Adum, a Mahomedan, residing at Kassai Mohalla, has reported to the police that on Saturday, he and his friend, Nadar Mahomedalli, were drinking in a house of ill-fame at Grant Road, and while complainant was completely under the influence of liquor, his friend, Nadar, robbed him of his gold embroidered sudra, gold embroidered cap, and Rs. 115 in cash and currency notes, collectively valued at Rs. 169. The police made inquiries, and arrested the accused, and succeeded in recovering the whole of the stolen property, except Rs. 36 in cash, which the man appears to have squandered in drinking. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Nadar Mahomedalli was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the property, valued at Rs. 169. Accused stated that, in company of the complainant, he went to a dancing girl's house, where they got drunk. The complainant then gave him his clothes and money for safe custody. Shortly afterwards accused went to another house, and slept there for the night. On the following morning, when complainant aroused him and demanded the return of the clothes and money, he found Rs. 36 short, and could not account for it. The magistrate on the evidence convicted Nadar of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAY-LIGHT BURGLARS SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hamilton prosecuted three burglars, named Ranoo Dhondoo, Babia Bhowanee, and Kondia Gopal, charging the first accused with house-breaking by day and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 86-4, the property of Tai, a Hindu woman, residing at Tarwady, Mazagon, and Nos. 2 and 3 with abetment of that offence. About noon, on the 3rd instant, complainant went out, leaving her daughter in charge of the house. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the daughter locked the door of the room, and having entrusted the key with Chundree, a next door neighbour, left the house. Shortly afterwards the third accused went to the woman Chundree, and stated that complainant had returned home, and wanted the key at once. Believing this representation to be true, Chundree gave him the key, which he then carried to the first accused, who was waiting for No. 2 near the door of the prosecutrix's room. Having, obtained the key, No. 1 opened the lock, and the three accused entered the place. They then broke open two wooden boxes, and having abstracted the property mentioned above, left the place, leaving the door open. In the evening the prosecurtix returned home, and finding that the place had been entered and the property carried away, made a report to the police. An inquiry was made to trace the offenders, but without any effect until the 15th instant, when Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested on suspicion in Bombay. After their apprehension, they made a certain statement, which led to the arrest of the third accused at Manori, with a portion of the stolen property in his possession, and was brought down to Bombay. The remaining part of the stolen property was recovered from different Marwarees, with whom it had been pledged by accused. His Worship convicted all the men, and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. VS. ROYAL NAVY.

THIS match was played on the Wellington ground, on Saturday, and resulted in an even draw. For the R. N. Messrs. Walpole and Telvis batted well with 51 and 21, respectively; and for the Y. M. C. A. Messrs. Clark and H. E. Harrington were the chief scorers with 25 and 16 not out, respectively. The following are the full scores:—

ROYAL NAVY.

Telvis, c Aldridge, b Stevens	21
Henderson, run out	5
Walpole	51
Hotherington, l-b-w, b Stevens	0
Jones, c and b Stevens	3
Farmer, b Herbert	4
Bernard, b Stevens	1
Mellin, b Herbert	0
Kinahan, b Herbert	5
Fanwell, not out	0
Walker, b Herbert	0
Extras	7
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Herbert	18·3	5	29	4
Jackson	5	1	14	0
Stevens	10	2	26	4
Clark	8	1	21	0

Y. M. C. A.

Jackson, c Walpole	9
Aldridge, c Walpole, b Hetherington	13
H E Harrington, not out	16
Clark, c Bernard, b Walpole	25
Stevens, c Telvis, b Hetherington	6
George, b Hetherington	0
Herbert, not out	9
Phillips, not out	1
Peyton R E Harrington Martin	to bat.
Total	70

Y. M. C. A. VS. B. B. AND C. I. RY. C. C.

The match was played on the Wellington ground, on Saturday, and was won by the Y. M. C. A. by two wickets and thirteen runs. The following are the full scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RY.

Kennedy, c Gilder, b Waller	6
Peyton, l-b-w b, Gilder	16
R A English, c sub b Waller	2
Waller, c Sherman, b Gilder	0
Dunjeeshaw, b Gilder	6
Dorabjee, b Court	2
F H English, b Bailey	5
Dolauney, b Gilder	6
Cameron, b Bailey	0
Fido, b Court	3
Irvine, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	55

Y. M. C. A.

Walsh, c Waller, b Dorabjee	0
Sargon, c Waller, b Dorabjee	1
Gilder, l-b-w, b Fido	19
Sherman, b Dorabjee	25
Collins, b Fido	0
Court, b Fido	2
MacNee, b Fido	10
Bailey, not out	11
Waller, b Dorabjee	0
Veevers, not out	6
Jolley, did not bat	
Extras	4
Total	68

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

PROSPECTS OF CONTINUED RAIN.

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Sunday's observations:—Pressure has given way rapidly in Upper India and slightly to briskly in North-Eastern and Central India. It has increased slightly in Southern India; steeper gradients than normal hence obtain, but the pressure conditions are abnormal. Pressure is in considerable to large excess over the whole area except in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Very shallow depression in the centre of the North-West Provinces continues and modifies the wind considerably. Winds have strengthened on the North Bombay and Sind Coasts and moderate to strong westerly winds obtain in the West Coast and Deccan. Winds are unchanged at the head of the Bay and are very light in the North-West Provinces. Light to moderate general rain has fallen during the past 24 hours over the whole of India except Central Burma, Upper India and the greater part of Southern India. Rainfall has been most general in Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces, and North-West Provinces. The only heavy reported fall is seven inches at Jalpaiguri. Prospects are again improving, and according to the report of the mail steamer moderate to strong monsoon obtains at present in the centre of the Arabian Sea.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in the Peninsula and fallen briskly to rapidly in North-East India and Burma. Pressure conditions are very abnormal. Pressure is extraordinarily high in the Peninsula, more especially on the West Coast, and is normal or in slight defect in Bengal and Assam. There is to-day an abnormal gradient for westerly winds between Bombay and East Bengal of two tenths of an inch. Westerly winds have hence increased considerably on the West Coast and northern half of the Peninsula and Central India. They are very light in the Gangetic Plain and there is a tendency to the establishment of a low pressure area and cyclonic circulation in East Bengal. The skies are clear in the Punjab where the temperature is again steadily increasing. Pressure conditions continue unfavourable to rain in Upper India. General rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Bengal and the greater part of the North-West Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast and the greater part of the Deccan. Heavy falls have occurred in some parts of Lower Burma and Arakan. Akyab reports six inches; Moulmein, four; Tavoy, three, but no rain has fallen in Central and Upper Burma. Conditions are very abnormal to-day. Rain will probably decrease in the Gangetic Plain and fall in larger amounts in Bengal and Burma. Showery weather will probably continue in the Deccan and Central Provinces.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 3 and Rs. 5-4, MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SOLICITOR AND HIS MANAGING CLERK.

ANANDRAO DAMODHUR VS. HOWARD BICKNELL.

The plaintiff sued the defendant, alleging that in 1884 the latter engaged him as a managing clerk, agreeing to pay him 30 per cent. of the net income; and he prayed for an account of the net profits of certain specified suits and matters, and that 30 per cent. be awarded to him.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering his judgment, said: The plaintiff sues the defendant, alleging that in 1884 the latter engaged him as a managing clerk and agreed to pay him 30 per cent. of the net income from all cases introduced into his office by the plaintiff. He further alleges that in July 1893, the defendant definitely refused to carry out the contract, and he prays that an account of the net profits of certain specified suits and matters may be taken, and 30 per cent. awarded to him. The defendant denied the arrangement and the other allegations, and his counsel raised the following issues:—1. Whether there was any agreement between the plaintiff and defendant to the effect stated in para. 1 of the plaint? 2. Whether such an agreement, if made, was not contrary to public policy as in para. 10 of the written statement alleged? 3. Whether the circumstance of the plaintiff's attendance at the defendant's office are not correctly set out in the second para. of the written statement? 4. Whether the allegations in paras 4 and 5 of the plaint are true? 5. Whether the claim, or any part thereof, is not barred by limitation? 6. Whether the plaintiff ever entered the defendant's service as alleged in para. 2 of the plaint? 7. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover any and what part of the amount claimed? The only witness to the alleged agreement is the plaintiff himself, who states that, after sundry negotiations with Venayek Morojee, who is now dead, he was taken to Mr. Bicknell, who agreed to give him 30 per cent. on the profits of all cases which he might bring to the office. This was in 1884. The only other persons who might have given evidence on the subject of the negotiations were Madhavrao Bhasker, who is in Kathiawar, and whose evidence no attempt has been made to obtain; and the plaintiff's nephew, Damodhar Venayek, who, though called as a witness, was not questioned on the point, probably because the plaintiff felt that his testimony would be of little corroborative value. The defendant denies altogether the alleged agreement. It seems to me that, if any agreemnet had existed in the definite form given to it by the plaintiff, the latter would have kept some notes of the payments he received under it, and would have been in a position to state what sums were received in the cases in which he was entitled to a percentage. The first distinct claim in writing in which the alleged agreement was mentioned was made in July 1893. In November 1892, the plaintiff had pressingly claimed "commission" but that was the first time, so far as the documentary evidence goes; at which the word was ever used. It may be asked why the plaintiff hung about the office, and did jobs from time to time, during three years, unless there was some agreement as to his fees, but the explanation is given in Mr. Bicknell's evidence. It is pretty clear that during those years, he never received any large payments; for if he had done so, he would certainly have remembered them. When in 1887, he got the cheque for Rs. 200, he appears to have been satisfied, for there is nothing to show that he grumbled about the inadequacy of his remoneration till 1892. Mr. Bicknell states that, on the 15th November of that year, he received a large payment in Visonnath Damodhar's case, apparently the plaintiff had originally been the means and as bringing the litigation of this family to the office, he may have thought that he might have a chance of being given something out of the proceeds, and consequently may have written the letter D., which seems to have been posted on the 18th November. His other documents do not really support his case. Exhibit J. is undated, and Mr. Bicknell states was written before 1884, and Exhibit C. refers to proceedings in 1881. Exhibits B. and J. merely show that in 1886, the plaintiff did some work in Mr. Bicknell's office. Exhibit E., so far as it shows anything, goes to confirm Mr. Bicknell's statement that the plaintiff was finally dismissed in 1887. The plaintiff asked during the trial to be allowed to inspect Mr. Bicknell's account books, but to this objection was naturally taken. No firm could be expected to hand over their books for general examination by a man so hostile as the plaintiff. The office account was given to Narayen Hari, a former cashier and now a witness for the plaintiff, but he was unable to discover a single item in which the plaintiff was named. Under the circumstances, then, I do not think any reliance can be placed on the plaintiff's statement that the defendant ever agreed to pay him a commission of 30 per cent. on the net profits in cases which he introduced. I therefore find on the first issue in the negative. I also find on the fourth issue that there is no evidence to support the allegation in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the plaint. And on the 5th issue I find that the claim is time-barred. The plaint was admitted on the 20th December 1895. The last item on which commission would have been claimable, had the alleged agreement been proved, was received by Mr. Bicknell firm on the 15th November 1892. The claim is dismissed with costs.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF GOVERNMENT AND PURSHOTUM NARAYEN AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment on a reference made by the Collector of Bombay in this matter.

Mr. Justice Fulton said: In this case the land which forms the subject of the reference, was held by the lessee, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahid, under the farzandars Purshotum, Wamanrao, Anandrao, and Moreshwur, sons of Narayen. On the day fixed for the enquiry under section 11 of Act 10 of 1870, the lessee attended, but none of the farzandars. The Collector thereupon referred the matter to the court under section 15, and stated the amount which he was prepared to give to the farzandars and lessee together. He made no tender under section 11 of any separate amount to the lessee, who appeared before him. In this court, the collector and the lessee appeared by council; Purshotum Narayen appeared in person; the other farzandars did not attend though notice was duly served on them. None of the parties present objected to the compensation mentioned by the Collector, but in the absence of some of the farzandars, formal evidence was given to show that the amount was reasonable and to prove the proportion in which it should be divided between the lessee and the farzandars. I now fix the market value of the land at Rs. 1,302-1-2, to which will be added 15 per cent, or Rs. 195-3-11, amounting in all to Rs. 1,504-4-6, and direct that it be apportioned between the lessee on the one side, and the four farzandars on the other, in the proportion which Rs. 35-6-9 bears to Rs. 1,5-11-3. As the reference was caused by the non-attendance of the farzandars before the Collector, they must bear all the costs of the lessee and the Collector. An award to the above effect, will be drawn up as required by section 26 of Act 1 of 1894.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—5 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 5 cases whisky, D P Batha and Co; 10 cases whisky, Lawrence and Co; 97 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—3 cases soap Jaffer Allarakhia.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—10 bales paper, Framjee Ardeshir Davar and Sons; 1 cask rectified spirit, Lawrence and Co.

Hochheimer s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 20 drums rectified spirit, Valubjee Bhica and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medusa s—7 cases glass beads, A G Dawoodbhoy; 27 cases writing paper, Framjee Ardrshir Daver and Sons; 6 cases glassware, R E Peer Mahomed; 46 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 72 packages clocks, Choonilal Chuganlal.

Amphitrite s—32 bales printing paper, K Abdool Hoosein.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—70 bales wool, Corsee Keesowjee; 50 bales wool, and 43 bales goat hairs, W and A Graham and Co; 156 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co; 28 bales wool, Ruttonsey Nanjee; 30 bales wool, F M Dama; 300 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 36 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 70 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee.

Werneth Hall s—600 cwt myrabollams, Joomabhai Jan Mahomed; 14 bales wool, and 4 bales goat hairs, Sullaman Moorjee Sunker; 33 bales wool, Joowarimull Banichand; 58 cwt senna leaves, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—52 cwt gum, Jaitha Malsee and Co; 83 cwt indigo; The Bombay and Co; 11 cases indigo, Tilloomul Chimondas; 25 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 4 bales silk waste, Merwanjee Framjee Captain; 1 bundle woollen carpets, M Mackenzie and Co; 60 cwt deer horns, 2 bales hides, and 40 cwt fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 200 cwt gum, T Jamnaaas; 35 cwt door horns, V Ganjee; 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 14 bales skins hides, &c, S Mamoojee.

FOR HULL.

Milado s—10 14 cwt myrabollams, Jaitha Veerum; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sonneberg s—105 bales cotton, 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1 bundle hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 125 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Milado s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, 600 cwt linseed, 200 cwt poppyseed, and 900 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 102 cwt rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,1 8 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—150 cwt ging. lyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1980 cwt linseed, John Fachiri; 100 cwt myrabollams, Teppen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Werneth Hall s—3,001 cwt linseed, John Fachiri; 1,038 cwt rapeseed, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medrasa s—3 bales twist and 125 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 4 cwt ivory, C Kb ahim and Co.

Rosetta s—cwt deer horns, M H E Elas; 196 cwt raisins, Quan En Enoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—28 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 52 chests opum, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	45	3	43	78	46	99	45	11
Monday, July 20	2	27	1	10	1	96	1	12
Total	47	30	44	88	48	95	46	23
Total fall to July 20, 1895	37	46	30	73	32	3	32	35
Total fall to July 20, 1894	54	23	39	26	39	62	31	69

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·532	WSW	3	89·2	79·9	81	...	14·09	+4·09
Agra	29·568	SW	5	?	78·7	87	0·23	6·38	−3·78
Cawnpore	29·512	NW	5	90·8	80·1	89	0·18	6·21	...
Allahabad	29·527	NNW	5	92·6	78·3	91	0·10	8·40	−3·42
Jhansi	29·609	SW	5	79·0	75·7	91	3·21	17·76	+4·91
Jacobabad	29·498	ESE	10	110·3	85·0	65	...	1·33	+0·[illegible]2
Karachi	29·633	WSW	15	94·3	82·0	84	..	7·33	+5·09
Jeypore	29·639	WSW	5	88·1	76·9	96	0·41	4·96	−3·57
Ajmere	29·685	W	7	87·4	72·6	92	0·35	11·46	+3·85
Deesa	29·707	WSW	14	89·7	77·5	91	0·08	10·23	+1·14
Ahmedabad	29·733	WSW	3	90·2	77·6	90	0·16	9·02	...
Bhuj	29·673	W	22	85·9	76·9	80	0·01	8·81	+2·27
Rajkot	29·739	WSW	16	80·4	76·2	85	...	18·09	+4·23
Veraval	29·759	W	20	84·0	78·3	83	0·13	12·58	...
Neemuch	29·715	WSW	16	83·3	74·1	81	0·03	12·91	+2·31
Indore	29·738	W	10	85·7	73·1	82	0·01	6·15	−6·60
Saugor	29·659	WSW	5	84·2	74·1	95	1·23	16·31	−0·11
Jubulpore	29·647	W	9	83·4	73·6	91	0·05	27·27	+5·53
Hoshangabad	29·704	SW	6	86·3	74·6	91	1·52	14·57	−4·73
Khandwa	29·757	W	12	82·2	75·1	95	0·33	12·15	+0·21
Raipur	29·671	SW	12	86·8	75·1	85	0·18	16·97	−2·34
Nagpur	29·707	W	17	89·3	76·1	78	..	18·39	−1·08
Amraoti	29·750	W	15	87·1	74·3	76	..	13·50	−1·10
Akola	29·756	WSW	11	85·0	74·7	66	0·03	9·75	−3·62
Surat	29·773	SW	G	86·0	78·1	93	0·72	16·31	−6·16
Malegaon	29·787	WSW	13	85·4	73·6	77	..	8·36	+0·08
Bombay	29·844	WSW	18	84·8	76·2	87	1·17	46·17	+5·78
Poona	29·863	W	19	82·1	69·4	88	0·09	7·43	−2·02
Ahmednagar	29·835	WSW	17	81·4	71·4	84	...	11·36	..
Aurangabad	29·800	WSW	9	87·4	71·1	74	...	14·03	..
Sholapur	29·865	SW	11	87·3	72·0	70	0·11	5·76	−2·13
Ratnagiri	29·889	SSW	11	83·9	75·9	87	0·82	31·35	−25·08
Belgaum	29·910	WSW	22	75·2	66·8	90	0·19	22·29	+4·35
Goa	29·927	W	12	85·0	78·4	79	0·18	32·76	...
Karwar	29·936	W	12	85·2	75·5	80	0·28	42·40	−22·99
Mangalore	29·952	WNW	2	84·8	77·4	91	0·05	62·58	+2·76
Calicut	29·966	C	2	80·7	75·5	92	0·26	52·58	+0·38
Cochin	29·971	C	L	83·7	74·7	86	...	41·52	+1·70
Bangalore	29·955	WSW	11	83·2	65·3	85	0·03	3·10	−3·19
Secunderabad	29·835	W	14	88·6	73·4	73	...	6·67	−2·84
Masuliptam	29·821	NNW	14	89·5	79·1	79	..	9·23	−0·08
Bellary	29·887	W	11	90·7	76·3	65	...	1·33	−1·56
Cuddapah	29·865	NW	G	97·6	75·8	82	0·27	4·92	−1·57
Madras	29·887	SSW	5	92·0	74·5	89	0·55	13·30	−1·31
Coimbatore	29·935	W	2	85·9	71·8	89	...	5·19	+2·99
Trichinopoly	29·903	WNW	7	101·6	77·3	63	...	0·40	−2·11
Negapatam	29·905	W	9	91·5	77·9	67	...	1·12	−1·59
Colombo	29·979	S	12	95·5	75·0	87	0·02	8·41	−2·96
Aden	29·751	S	11	95·3	85·8	53	...	0·01	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=1·37 (46·27); G T H=1·10 (44·58); St G H=1·07 (47·02); C P=1·17 (46·17).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad, Neemuch, Saugor, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are southerly at Colombo and Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bombay, 22 at Neemuch, and 20 at Veraval, Nagpur, Amraoti and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is very largely in defect of the normal at Jhansi, and the minimum 4° in defect at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere, Heavy rain has fallen at Jhansi (3·21"), over an inch at Hoshangabad (1·52"), Saugor (1·23") and Bombay (1·17"), and light to moderate showers at Agra Cawnpore, Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Khandwa, Raipur, Surat, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its average strength and about average between Bombay and Karwar, thereby showing conditions favourable for rain on the whole of that coast. Conditions are favourable for rain over the greater part of the country. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden shows a steady increase, and this morning at 8 a. m. it was 228". This indicates that the monsoon is increasing in force in the Arabian Sea and is of about normal strength to-day.

July 19.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Saugor and Jubbulpore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extereme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are easterly at Cawnpore and Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly at all other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at veraval and 20 at Bhuj and Poona. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Nagpur and the minimum 4° in excess at Aden. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Jhansi (2·14") and Saugor (2·07"), over an inch at Surat (1·45") and Mangalore (1·43"), and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast shows a slight improvement, and is about 2-3rds of its average strength on the Malabar Coast and 3-4ths of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar, thereby indicating conditions favourable for rain on the whole of that coast. Rain is also to be expected in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana, the Central and North-West Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Local showers are also probable in the Madras Presidency. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden shows a steady increase since the 14th, and this morning at 8 a.m. it was '205". The monsoon current is therefore steadily increasing in force in the Arabian Sea, and although it is slightly weak, there is every prospect of its becoming stronger in the course of the next two or three days.

The Mail steamer Carthage left Aden on the 14th and reports having experienced up to latitude 14°06' N., longitude 51° '07 E, on the 15th light north-easterly southerly and south-westerly winds, partially cloudy weather. south-easterly swell and lightning to north; latitude 17° '18" N., longitude 64° '47' E, at 8 p,m, on the 17th fresh to strong monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, and south-west sea and swell; to arrival in Port at 8 a.m. on the 19th moderate monsoon, cloudy sky, a moderate sea and squally with light showers.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·795
Temperature of the Air	degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·6
Dew Point		76·3
Relative humidity of Air		·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind *		WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	447
Fall of Rain		1·12
Total fall during month		17·95
„ „ year		46·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July		0·20

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque John Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain Charles Bord, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Karachee (17th July), with a general cargo and 51 deck passengers.

THE s s Astrakhan, 2,236 tons, Captain D Evans, sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr and Mrs Ward, Miss Barward, and Miss Whittell.

THE s s Raventhaler, 1,829 tons, Captain G H Gramberg, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg (11th June) via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 4 cases opium and 18 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Loyd's S N Co's s s Medusa, 1,692 tons, Captain G Walluscning, cleared yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and Rev Gutt Pelekmans and his secretary as cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, cleared yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs William Pitt, and infant, two sisters of charity and 77 deck.

THE s s Gorsedd, 2,451 tons, Captain D Hughes, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta (3rd July) brought a cargo of 5,320 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammudi, 1,251 tons, Captain J C Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Jeddah (6th July) via Aden and Karachee, with a general cargo and 486 pilgrims as passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Mikado	2036	Pickering	Hull		F Muir & Co
C	Henry Balckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf	22-7	B & P S N Co
D	Mahammadi	1252	Hardcastle	R S Ports		Do.
G	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	23-7	F Heyer
H	Tennaserim	1660	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
L	Culoa	1466	Cowper	Calcutta	28-7	M M & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	N F		Shepherd & Co
N	Raventhaler		Gramberg	Karachi		Glade & Co
O	Colaba	1108	Ferris	Rangoon	25-7	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Giava	1818	Pevandello	Genoa	2[illegible]-7	F Crosco
5	Carthage		De Horne	London	7-8	P & O Co
6	Rosetta	2016	Wright	China	23-7	P & O S N Co
7	Sonnesburg	2929	Peterson	Hamburg	22-7	J M & Co
8	Madusa	1686	Kobe	Wallusching	21-7	A Lloyd & Co
9	Werneth Hall	2467	Conby	Genoa	1-8	E Bates
10	Pachumba	857	Rickford			M M & Co
11	John Davie	1013	Borne	Calcutta		H A H Abdoola
12	Caledonia	3520	Andrews	London	24-7	P & O S N Co
14	Branksome Hall	2557	Hood	Kurrachee		E Bates & Co
15	Kola	781	Whitehead	Karachi	21-7	M M & Co
16	Astrakhan	2236	Evans		20-7	F Morrison & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nowshera	3024	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 14·5s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, July 17.
20	Raventhaler (s)	Gramberg	Hamburg, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Astrakhan (s)	Evans	Dunkirk, &c.
	Hochheimer (s)	Reissin	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Whitehead, for Karachee.
„ Giava, Pirendello, for Genoa, &c.
„ Medusa, Wallusching, for Kobe.
Barque John Davie, Bord, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Megna, for Madras and Coast Ports.
„ Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
„ Carthage, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
17	Bezwada s	Mitchell	Colombo, July 11.
	Kutsang s	Payne	Hongkong, June 29.
	Britannia s	Hillcoat	Glasgow, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.—Steamers Kistna, Maharaja, Loodiana, Inchbarra and Whitgift.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
18	Coconada s	......	Calcutta.
	Argus s	......	Calcutta.
	Manora s	......	Calcutta.
	Daphne s	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.			
17	Kohinur s	......	Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
June					
28	Nor-El-Bahr.	Cooke	Hodeida		
July					
1	Ails Craig	Henderson	Cardiff	12	Ras Rawaya
	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Secotra		
	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Secotra		
2	Q Cristina	Breaks	Cardiff		
4	A Provana It M of W.	Colltilletti	Zeila	8	Zeila
5	Thibet	Garrett	Bombay	9	Jeddah
6	Rome	Daniell	London	6	Sydney
	Sumatra	Crawford	London		Calcutta
	Amazone	Bousquet	Marseilles		Madagascar
	Dilwara	Mann	Calcutta	7	London
7	Clam	Black	China		London
	Nerite	Daniell	Novorossisk		Colombo F O
	Moyun	Morris	Somali coast	9	D'Jubutti, &c
8	Clan Macay.	Roberts	Vizagapatum	8	London
	Caledonie	Dano	Noumea		Glasgow
	Egitto	Baciglupo	Massowa		Massowa
	Rassali	Glanfield	Rangoon		Port Said F O
9	Benalder	Thomson	China	9	New York
	Admiral	West	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Procas	Barry	Singapore	10	Marseilles
	Mohammadi	Erikson	Jeddah	9	Bombay
10	Duke of Devonshire	Long	Brisbane	10	London
	Amphitrite	Miti	Bombay		Trieste
	Parramatta	Harris	Sydney		London
	Sutlej	Symons	Bombay		
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	11	Hodeida
	Sachsen	Supmer	Bremen	10	China
	Clan Macpherson	McAllister	Calcutta		London
	Malta	Langbourne	Calcutta	11	London
	W Hastings R I M	St John	Suakim	12	Bombay
11	S Burkhud	Grant	Somali coast		
	P Henrich	Schmolder	China	11	Bremen
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	12	Jeddah
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast		Somali coast
12	Yaroslavl	Kitaieff	Vladivostok		Odessa
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Jeddah	13	Busreh
	Selma	Donovon	Java		Boston
13	Orel	Ptachinsky	Odessa		Vladivostok

Aden, July 13.

A VICE-ADMIRAL visited the Royal United Service Institution the other day for the first time since it has been moved over to its new quarters, and was so pleased at the change that he sent a cheque for £100 towards the funds of the institution.

THE Inflexible is trying a totally new experiment. We seem to have reached a tolerably satisfactory system of telegraphing from ship to ship by daylight, but the Morse method—with its long and short flashes obscured by fog or smoke—was not all that could be wished for at night. The employment of coloured lights has been often tried, but it has never been successful. Now, however, it is being tried once more. The arrangement is the idea of Captain Sellner, of the Austrian Navy, and it is said that it fulfils all conditions, the only objection to it being that the machinery connected with it is so complicated that if it should get out of order no one but a skilled mechanic could put it again in working condition. The experiments on the Inflexible will, however, be watched with interest, and if the light signals should prove satisfactory, it may, perhaps, be assumed that a simplification of the machinery will be eventually reached.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding [illegible]; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WANTED, new or second-hand in good order, HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with Corliss Valve Gear and Tubular Boiler to work at not less than 100 lbs. per square inch. Indicated Horse Power required from 50 to 80. Address with full particulars to "No. 77," Care of this Paper.

PEARSE & CO.'S RESTAURANT—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, Supplied at very moderate Rates to Monthly Boarders. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Note Address, Sirdar's Palace. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

PALOMA! PALOMA! PALOMA! the ELITE of Indian CIGARS manufactured by D. MACROPOLO the TOBACCONIST, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Rs. 1,50,000, on very extensive valuable properties, situated near Bandra, on Foreshore, for one year, Interest 7 to 8 per cent. "MORTGAGE," care of this Paper.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—is a First Class upperstoried and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona Rooms bright, airy and commodious, Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month, No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a little over eight months, and during the whole of that time I have received every attention from the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, and his servants. The accommodation is first-class, and the food excellent for the moderate charges, and I wish Mr. Pestonji the success he deserves.—M. MUTTER.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billous Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. BEYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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	Rs.	a.
Vine Leaf, guaranteed 5 years in Wood	32	8
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Barnett Fils' Old Brandy 1870	38	8
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Do. ***	54	8

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date chronicled the latest telegraphic news to hand through Reuter calling for notice in this column; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	4,000	3,000	4,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	10,000	7,000	7,000
„ „ Continent	5,000	2,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,182,000	7,898,000	5,850,400
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,213,000	3,421,000	2,830,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,214,000	3,190,000	2,268,000
„ Stock in the Ports	210,000	376,000	260,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	1,790,000	3,059,680	2,522,690
„ „ Surats	239,000	233,850	253,400

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	739,000	1,481,060	1,287,370
„ London	6,000	10,000	7,000
American Afloat	20,000	25,000	26,000
East Indian „	10,000	22,000	20,000
Total ...	775,000	1,538,060	1,340,370
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 27-32d.	3 11-16d.	3 15-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 1-32d.	3d.	3 1-8d.
Difference	13-16d.	11-16d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,58,129
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	93,393
Other „	Inc.	„	1,370,645
Government Securities	Inc.	„	426
Other authorised	Inc.	„	39,780
Loans	Dec.	„	1,045,549
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	„	3,16,728
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	„	6,00,236
Cash	Inc.	„	3,362,744

With the money market still easier, the demand for accommodation in commercial circles still more restricted, and the minimum rate of the Presidency Bank at three per cent., the Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an increase in the Cash Balance of over 33½ lakhs, at 306½ lakhs. This accession to the Bank's funds is due to a large addition to Private Deposits, a considerable diminution in Loans, and a material decrease in Bills discounted, all the items in the Return (as was also the case in the week preceding that now under review) going to show a falling off in trade requirements for money, which, on the present occasion aggregates some 27½ lakhs, compared with 11½ lakhs in the previous week. There has been no movement of importance in the position of Government Deposits at the Bank's head office or branches.

COTTON has been quiet again to-day with a very small business passing in either direction, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower, all round. Exporters have bought 200 bales each of Broach, at Rs. 202; and Bhagulkote at Rs. 173½, while the Mills have taken 450 Julgaum, at Rs. 165; and 200 Compta, at Rs. 190 per candy.

The official weather and crop reports to hand by wire this morning are generally of a favourable tenor; though the want of rain was being felt in some of the Cotton-growing districts. In the Delhi district, of the Bengal circle, over 3½ inches of rain had fallen since the date of the last report, which sufficied, and in the other districts of this circle, where the full had ranged from 57 to 88 cents, sowing was making good progress, or the plants were already flourishing. In the Oomrawuttee circle there had been a slight fall; and the plants, though flourishing in most of the districts required more rain at Khangaum and Julgaum. At Broach the crop was flourishing and prospects were good. In the Dhollera circle Cotton-sowing had begun at Veerumgaum and Dhollera; the plants were flourishing, and prospects much improved at Wudwan; but at Bhownuggur rain was much needed.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, with a moderate amount of business passing in both, for shippers' account. Prices of Wheat are all unchanged; but in Seeds an advance of half an anna per cwt. has taken place in those for *Linseed* at Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,023	bales.
Wheat	3,342	cwts.
Linseed	2,073	„
Rapeseed	5,651	„
Poppyseed	1,159	„
Groundnuts	662	„
Castorseed	4,820	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at previous rates; but without fresh business of importance to chronicle.

EXCHANGE opened this morning quiet but steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Business has been quiet, and very few transactions have been reported either way, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market today, and 109 for Money, and 108 7-8 for Account have been quoted throughout, rates closing on the same level.

SHARES.—To-day has been a native Hindu holiday and very little business in this market has transpired. Currimbhoy Mill Shares have declined Rs. 10; and Leopold, Rs. 2; while Imperial Cotton have advanced Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares have further declined Re. 1½, say to Rs. 1,450 per share.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 18th July, compared with the Statement of 11th July, 1896:—

	July 11. Rs.	July 18. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	54,00,000	54,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,79,103	55,57,232
Do. do. at Branches	24,17,559	23,24,163
Other Deposits	4,17,58,847	4,31,35,492
Post Bills	5,779	6,869
Credits, undrawn	34,06,944	35,66,474
Rs...	6,83,68,232	6,99,70,230
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	81,08,729	81,09,155
Other authorised Securities	41,45,452	41,85,232
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,11,419	75,73,033
Loans do. do. do.	91,36,169	80,90,620
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,09,76,539	1,06,59,811
Dead Stock	4,03,457	4,03,448
Stamps and Stationery	15,290	15,211
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	9,05,870	3,05,634
Cash	2,72,65,307	2,76,28,051
Rs...	6,83,68,232	6,99,70,230

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1896-97 up to 7th July are as follows:—

In the month of May 1896.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	49,17,516	63,75,494	1,12,93,010
Exports	17,08,367	14,61,605	31,69,977
Net Imports	32,09,149	49,13,889	81,23,038

To the end of the month of May 1896—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	98,85,026	1,39,30,984	2,38,16,010
Exports	34,92,093	32,83,020	67,75,11
Net Imports	63,92,933	1,06,47,964	1,70,40,89

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1896-97.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1896	4,283	29,14,078*	29,18,361
To the end of the month of May 1896, (Progressive)	3,91,518	46,54,738	50,46,256

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1896	......	14,07,756†	14,07,756
To the end of the month of May 1896 (Progressive)	1,86,612	18,81,605	20,68,217

* Of which Rs. 28,98,585 represent bullion received for British dollar coinage from the tenderers.
† Equivalent of 620,402 British dollars.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HOLLIS—WESTBROOK—July 8, at St Mary's Church, Quetta, by the Rev F E D Cobbold, Thomas Richard, only son of the late Richard Hollis, to Lucretia Mary Alice Inez, only surviving daughter of the late John Augustus Phelps, Esquire, of the 'Home Farm,' Farlington, Hants.

DEATHS.

COATES—June 28, at the Garden House, Ferozepore, Mary, the wife of George Hume Coates, of fever, aged 64.

LAWRENCE—July 13, at Agra, of peritonitis, Flora Macdonald, beloved wife of Captain Hugh Lawrence, 1st East Surrey Regiment.

MC GOWAN—June 15, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Edward Stanley, second son of the late W H McGowan, Deputy Postmaster-General, C P and Berars, in his 49th year.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1896.

THE excessively low price of cotton four or five years ago led to the introduction into India for the first time of the long-stapled Egyptian product, and in 1891-92 some seventeen thousand cwt. of non-Asiatic cotton was imported. In his commercial review for 1893-94 Mr. O'Connor expressed an opinion that the trade in this commodity would so expand as to alter in the course of a few years the position of the Indian millowners, by supplying them with ample raw material for devoting a part of their energies to the production of finer counts than have been obtained from Indian grown cotton. By that time the importation of non-Asiatic cotton was double what it was two years previously. In his last published review Mr. O'Conor pointed to the fact that the importations had reached nearly sixty thousand cwt., and remarked that "the manufacture of the finer counts of yarn in India has already passed out of the experimental stage." Still when it is remembered that 47,00,000 cwt. of cotton is now consumed annually by the Indian mills, the use of long-stapled fibres to the extent of 60,000 bales can only be regarded as a mere beginning of what may be done in this direction provided the economic conditions are not unfavourable to its development. The need for such development is obvious to all observers who notice the extent to which Japan is entering into competition with India in the manufacture of the coarser descriptions of cotton goods and yarns. The latest trade returns show that our exports of raw cotton to the Island Kingdom are increasing by leaps and bounds, and that in April and May last we shipped as much of the raw material to Japan as in the whole of the preceding year. On account of the poverty of the masses of India, the trade in coarse spinnings is sure to be the mainstay of the Indian mills for a great many years. But it would be very unwise on the part of our merchants to allow the mills to continue to be solely dependent upon that trade, provided certain grave obstacles in the path of development can be removed. We are not now thinking of the want of success that has hitherto attended the efforts made to grow long-fibred cotton in this country. It would of course be better if the raw material could be grown in India, but the experiments so far made show that cotton imported from Egypt can be manufactured here at a cost enabling the goods made therefrom to hold their own in the market. The chief obstacle—the one around which all others centre—is the absence of labour sufficiently skilled to undertake successfully on a large scale the more delicate manipulation required in the production of cotton goods of fine texture.

The conditions which regulate the relation of labour to capital in this Presidency are of so peculiar a character that this difficulty cannot be disposed of by asserting the general rule that a demand for skilled labour will create a supply. The economic problems of India are in many respects so peculiar that, as "General" Booth has just discovered, they are not to be settled by an appeal to axioms which are applicable in other countries. The mill industry in India is hampered in its progress towards a higher class of work by the migratory habits of the workers—a difficulty of which Manchester and Osaka and other centres of the industry abroad, know nothing. Drafted as they are from their pastoral pursuits in the Konkan, the mill-hands in Bombay almost without exception have pecuniary interests in small plots of land in the villages from which they come, and their share in the family property, and therefore the family debt, renders them unable to remain permanently in Bombay. After working in the mills for two years, or at the most three, the "hand" obtains his discharge to return to his *muluk*, there to engage in the agricultural work to which he has been accustomed from childhood. Thus the amount of proficiency he has acquired in the mills is lost to the proprietors, and a new hand knowing nothing of the work is put on. Frequently the old hand never returns, and if he does the interval that has elapsed is so great that he has forgotten most of what he had previously learned. The creation of an hereditary caste of mill hands, and consequent advance in skill seems under present conditions a long way from accomplishment That the impossibility of turning men of such migratory habits as we have described into workmen sufficiently skilled to manipulate fine descriptions of cotton is insurmountable will be apparent to anyone practically acquainted with the industry. Even in England it is found that "Bolton numbers"—which range from 50s to 100s—can only be produced by the workmen who have been trained to the very high class work of the mills of that city from youth. An Oldham or a Manchester operative is quite unable to produce these superior counts, although he has spent a life time in mill work. If this is the case with highly-paid operatives who from generation to generation have been spinning cotton in England, how is it likely that the Konkan ryot taken from the plough for two or three years, will be able in that brief period to attain the requisite skill for the manipulation of Egyptian cotton?

When the importation of non-Asiatic cotton commenced some four years ago, a gentleman, whose success in mill management has been phenomenal, formulated a carefully-thought-out scheme for overcoming this difficulty by the importation of labour from a part of India where the attachment of the people to the soil is of a very less pronounced type—the North-West Provinces and Oudh. At that time a famine was rife in these Provinces, and Mr. J. N. Tata, the gentleman referred to, wrote to the Allahabad Government, and intimated that, under proper official supervision, his company were prepared to absorb into their mill industry a number of indigent people from the N.-W. Provinces. His theory was that as these people were a non-land-owning class, and would be at a great distance from their homes, they would, on special inducements being given, permanently settle down in Bombay, and thus become skilled in the production of high class spinnings. The firm offered as a start to take one hundred of the famine-stricken people and their families, give them house accommodation, and guarantee them sufficient food to live on, and a sufficient wage to begin with during the three years they were learning the work. At the end of that time they should receive wages at the full rate obtainable in Bombay, being more than double the wages they received in their own places of abode. An offer was made to abide by any regulations for the protection of the immigrants, in the way of special inspection, and so forth, that Government might desire. The Allahabad authorities wrote to the Bombay Government for their opinion, and the correspondence was forwarded to the Millowners' Association. The Association seems to have given very scant consideration to the subject, and on the ground that "there must be free trade in labour," declined to trouble themselves on a matter which they apparently thought was of but little moment to them. The Bombay Government were naturally desirous of preserving to the Konkan labourers a means of temporary employment in Bombay which enables them to pay their land revenue more readily than would otherwise be the case. In throwing cold water on the proposal they overlooked the fact that no firm would go to the expense of importing labour for the production of the coarse description of articles always required in India, and that therefore in that department the Konkan labourer would always hold the field. The local authorities did not seem to be aware that the development of the industry in a direction in which very skilled labour is required will not in any way hinder its development in the direction in which local labour is now employed. And so the project fell through. Of course no legal difficulty has stood in the way of any mill-owner sending to the North-West Provinces an agent, and obtaining labour for Bombay on his own account. But the originators of this suggestion did not resort to this course, as they considered it would be far better to obtain for the new departure official recognition, and, in the interests both of employers and employed, official supervision. Meanwhile they have gone on with the offer of special pecuniary inducements, in the form of a pension fund, for their operatives to remain with them in the Nagpur mill. The result is that, although from a climatic point of view the mill is unfavourably situated, it has attained an increased production per loom not equalled by any mill in Bombay. Since the correspondence to which we have alluded took place, Bombay has practically lost one of the principal outlets of her cotton yarns and goods—Japan,—and many observers regard our hold upon the Chinese market as precarious. Such a close observer of the industry as Mr. George Cotton warns capitalists against further investment in mills. Under these circumstances the question of bringing labour to Bombay and keeping it here, in order to create a class of skilled operatives able to spin finer counts than India has yet produced save in very small quantities, may well be reconsidered at the present time, more especially as the Provinces from which the labour would be drawn are again troubled with famine.

THE General Report of the operations of the Survey of India is embellished with the usual wealth of maps and engravings, and is certainly one of the most attractive official reports published in this country. One noteworthy feature of the new volume is its frontispiece, a portrait—a photo-etching done in the Survey of India Offices—of Colonel Sir H. R. Thuillier, who retired from the position of Surveyor-General at the commencement of the last official year. Colonel Thuillier, however, is not the only officer the Department has lost during that period. He had served thirty-six years in the Department, and for the last nine had controlled it as Surveyor-General, having been appointed to that office on the death of Colonel De Pree. Colonel McCullagh, who had served in the Department for twenty-six years and latterly held charge of the Cadastral Survey party in Burma, also retired from the Service, while Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay was the third officer of the Imperial list of whose services the Department was deprived during the year. Mr. Macaulay, it will be remembered, was attached to the Survey party with the Waziristan Delimitation Commission, and was killed in action during the Mahsud-Waziri attack on the British camp in the Wana Valley. Unfortunately, Survey officers by the exigencies of their service are prevented from reporting very promptly on their operations, and the Surveyor-General cannot therefore marshal his facts and figures with that despatch which is desirable in every Government department. The consequence is that the operations of the Survey Department have become ancient history before they are published for general information. The report, which is just to hand, for example, deals with the official year 1894-95—that is, to the end of March 1895, operations which were concluded sixteen months ago. The Department has been re-organized since then, and possibly we shall find that the change has been advantageous in many ways. Anyhow, reports which come in a year and a-half after date can have little real practical value. It is satisfactory, however, to read that during the year reported on that of twenty parties of officers engaged, eleven and a detachment were employed on remunerative operations in connection with land or forest revenue. Forest work amounted to 2,612 square miles surveyed by Imperial parties, and 1,616 square miles by the Forest Survey Branch. This outturn is in both instances in excess of that of any previous year, and brings up the total area covered to 31,084 square miles. An even more satisfactory feature, however, of the work done in 1894-95 is the reduction in the cost per square mile of forest area surveyed, whether by the Imperial Survey or by the Forest Survey Branch, which is apparent in every province save Burma, and is in most cases due to the gradual substitution of a cheaper agency, and the spreading of the cost of supervision over larger areas. In the Central Provinces, where the cost of forest surveys forms a heavy burden on the limited forest revenue, the rate was lowered from Rs. 89 per square mile in 1893-94 to Rs. 67; while considerable reductions have taken place in both Bombay and Madras. In the latter Presidency the outturn in square miles has steadily increased from 168 square miles in 1888-89 to 971 in the present year, with a rate which has gradually fallen from Rs. 162 to Rs. 67 per square mile. Cadastral surveys covered 6,934 square miles. Two astronomical parties were engaged in the determination, by the electro-telegraphic method, of the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Karachi. Arcs of longitude were successfully measured between Karachi, Jask, and Bushire. The scene of operations was afterwards changed to Europe, and the arc between Greenwich and Potsdam was completed. It is estimated that the whole series of observations will be completed this season. Tidal and spirit levelling operations were continued at thirteen stations. Geographical surveys covered 92,600 miles, the transfrontier tracts having been very fully explored. Altogether 1894-95 was a year of good work, though it seems so long ago.

MR. HENRY, Inspector-General of Police in the Lower Provinces, in his report to the Government of Bengal, bears testimony to the efficacy of anthropometry as a means of the identification of criminals—a system of which he is a strong advocate. Two cases of professional robbery by poisoning were reported within a couple of days of each other in the Durbhungha district. The detective entrusted with the enquiry had no difficulty in ascertaining that the culprit was one Ruujit Dusadh, *alias* Kokil Dusadh, registered poisoner and ex-convict, a resident of the adjoining district, Mozufferpore. He was not to be found, having absconded, and there was in consequence no further clue. Weeks afterwards some travellers were taken out of the train at Dacca, apparently so helplessly drunk that it was deemed necessary to send them to the hospital. There the drunkenness was ascertained to be dhatura poisoning. The district police, who took up the inquiry, could get little assistance from the victims, who continued for some time in a condition of incoherency; but on chance, they arrested a stranger to the place, who had been seen in company with the drugged men. He stoutly protested his innocence and disclaimed any acquaintance with them, giving his name as Ram Saran Singh, and an address up-country. Being suspicious, the local police measured him and took his thumb-impression, which they forwarded to the Central Office, where he was at once recognized as the missing Ruujit, *alias* Kokil Dusadh, wanted in the Durbungha cases—a man who, under various *aliases*, had been convicted in several districts, having passed twelve and a-half years in jail. The system of anthropometry as practised in Bengal has been singularly successful, and Mr. Henry seems disposed to continue it rather than resort to any more complicated system. The Bengal police officers are being instructed in anthropometry, and Mr. Henry has issued a circular which explains by means of diagrams the details of patterns, their classification, and the points to be kept in view when attempting to decipher them. A number of police officers have already acquired a good working knowledge of the details of finger-print decipherment, and their number is being added to, as it is one of the subjects of the Training School curriculum.

IN another column we publish the text of a letter which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the Public Works (Railway) Department, urging the construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, which will enable the mercantile community of Bombay to get direct to the North-West without having to submit to the arbitrary terms imposed on them by the East Indian Railway Company. By the G. I. P., Indian Midland, and East Indian route, the Chamber admits, there is an unbroken gauge, but the rates charged by the East Indian Railway for goods carried to Bombay are more than double those to Calcutta, and the East Indian Railway is shown to have adopted a policy of "boycotting" against Indian Midland and G. I. P. lines for through traffic. This is not the first time that Government has been addressed on the subject. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway is not able to carry all the merchandise which it is wanted to, and as the development of trade has continued, the inefficiency of the Rajputana-Malwa line is accentuated. The demands of trade for an alternative route to the North-West are more exigent than ever. The state of the finances the Chamber can no longer accept as an excuse for the further delay of this work, and respectfully solicits the strongest support and advocacy of the local Government with the Government of India for the immediate construction of the Nagda-Muttra line.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward mails of the 10th July, left Aden, at 6 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

A PRIVATE telegram from Mr. Graham, captain of the Bombay Gymkhana Polo Team, at Nagar Tournament, received last night, says: "We won four three. Hyderabad (1st Hyderabad Contingent) beat Kirkee, both great games."

WE hear that several leading gentlemen are making arrangements to call a public meeting to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Vurjivandass Madhavdass. The meeting will most probably be convened for Tuesday next.

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather cloudy with heavy rain in Sambalpur and Bilaspur; Jubbulpore and Mandla received above four and Narsinghpur and Balaghat above two inches. The fall was light in other districts. More rain is badly wanted in Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar, and sowing operations have consequently been retarded in the latter two districts. Prices steady.

A LETTER from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject of the agreement with France respecting Siam and the Upper Mekong is published as a Parliamentary paper. The Indian Government concur in thinking that the part of Keng Cheng east of the Mekong has no great importance in itself. They accepted the settlement now made with France as advantageous to the interests of Burma and the Shan States, and the limitation of their frontier to the Mekong as making for economy and efficiency in the civil and political administration on the border.

MR. SMEATON, officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma, will take privilege leave next month to Simla, when Sir Frederick Fryer returns.

CAPTAIN DALY has been confirmed as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, vice Sir Adelbert Talbot. He has for some months been officiating for the third time in the appointment, and his confirmation was a foregone conclusion with those who knew anything of the interior history of the Foreign Office.

THE question of withdrawing one native regiment from the Chin Hills is likely to be shortly disposed of by the Government of India, as the Chins have been thoroughly disarmed, seven thousand guns having been surrendered. A garrison of military police should now be sufficient to maintain order.

MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITE, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, leaves Abu on Wednesday next on a visit to the Maharana of Udeypur, whence he will go on to Simla. On the return journey Mr. Crosthwaite will visit the States of Ulwar, Jeypore, and Kishengarh, and also Ajmere.

THE Ven'ble Brook Deedes, Archdeacon of Lucknow, who at present is holding the Naini Tal chaplaincy, takes long furlough in the autumn, and possibly will not return to the country. The Rev. Oscar Watkins, on return from furlough, will officiate in his place, with the prospect of having to take charge of the Diocese later on, as it is understood that the Bishop of Lucknow means to go home next summer, and in that case Mr. Watkins will act as his Commissary. Other impending changes in the Ecclesiastical Department are that the Rev. Mr. Clarke goes shortly from Allahabad to Sitapur, and will be succeeded as Chaplain of Allahabad by the Rev. J. B. Cockin.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MATABELE RISING.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

A strong force, under Sir F. Carrington, Colonel Plumer, and Captain Laing, left Buluwayo, on Saturday evening, to attack the Matabele in the Matoppo Hills.

The operations are expected to last a month.

CHOLERA ON THE NILE.

Latest advices from the Nile Expedition state that cholera is increasing at the Kosheh Camp.

MORE SLAUGHTER IN ASIA MINOR.

Trouble has broken out at Niksar, in the Vilayet of Sivas, in Asiatic Turkey, where three hundred and forty Armenians and sixty Mussalmans have been killed.

JAPANESE ATROCITIES IN FORMOSA.

The *Times'* Hongkong correspondent states that a missionary charges the Japanese with great atrocities in South Formosa, where they have burned sixty villages and killed thousands of inhabitants.

LI HUNG CHANG IN PARIS.

Li Hung Chang, who has been freely interviewed in Paris, declared that China desired to hold the balance equal between England and France, and that there was a share for both in the trade of South-West China.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

DEFEAT OF SPANISH TROOPS.

The Cuban insurgents have defeated a Spanish column in the Province of Pinar del Rio, killing and wounding fourteen officers and three hundred men, besides capturing the General in command.

THE NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

ROME, JULY 19.

Viscount Venosta has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the new Italian Cabinet.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-day, and the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE ANCHISES COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

A court-of-enquiry has been summoned for Thursday, in connection with the grounding of the steamer Anchises, from Penang to Rangoon, in the Sittang River. The steamer is now a total wreck.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, (extra) from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 19.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 20.

Orient steamer Orizaba, from Suez, arrived.

French mail steamer Oceanien, from China, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Kirkhill, left Tuticorin for Hongkong on the 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.......... 3 1-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols.......... 113 7-16

3 per cent. Rentes.......... 101 3-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.......... 120½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.......... 64 3-8

Bar Silver.......... 31 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off new Caledonia.

Amoor route interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Skaresrino Nikolsk.

Aden route to South Africa, interrupted between Lorenco, Marquis and Durban. Telegrams for Durban and places South should be accepted by Cadiz Teneriffe or Lisbon St. Vincent.

Turkish route righth.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Lucbow and Chungkiang.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th July, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	2	26 p.m.	...	17.
Suez	20	2	50 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th July, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	...	41	...	5
" Karachi	...	17	..	1
" Madras	...	22	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JULY 19.

10 p.m. ... ... 80·5

MONDAY, JULY 20.

8 a.m. ... ... 80·5

10 a.m. ... ... 82·4

2 p.m. ... ... 77·6

[illegible] ... ... 75·9

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

STRAINING AT GNATS.

WHENEVER it happens that a representative eleven has to be chosen from amongst the thousands who indulge in our national game of cricket, so surely do we find divers opinions expressed in the sporting prints as to the merits of the different players. There is some reason to feel glad that so keen an interest is taken in the selection of an English team; it betokens an anxiety, at any rate, on the part of the various correspondents that the Mother Country should be represented by its strongest players, in order that her supremacy may remain unaffected. Seldom, if ever, has it happened that the pulse of the nation has been stirred in the interests of a subject born out of Great Britain, as it has recently been over Prince Ranjitsinhji. No one doubts for a moment that the Selection Committee of the M.C.C. performed their delicate task with judgment, but it is just as certain, that when they decided to leave out the Indian, and thus ignore one of the very finest cricketers of the day, popular sentiment was altogether opposed to their decision. In the old days—dare I say the good old days?—it is very doubtful if a single objection would have been raised in any quarter to so thorough a representative of English cricket being included in our eleven, but in these days of championship contests, leagues, and what not we seem to be getting dreadfully hypercritical. Few people have a greater regard for the established parliament of cricket than your old fogies; but in this instance they appear to have strained at a goat after swallowing several most pronounced camels. Nothing more illogical, in my humble opinion, has been done by the M.C.C. for many years past. We have always understood that the greater contained the lesser, and upon this principle the query very naturally prompts itself that if Prince Kumar Shree Ranjitsinhji has a qualification to play for an English county, by what process of reasoning can he be disqualified from playing for England. Truly, the ways of Marylebone are mysterious at times.

SPLITTING HAIRS.

As must be very well-known, the authorities at Lords have not always been so particular. If "born in England" had always been the test we should have been deprived of the services of Lord Harris in these representative games, as well as those of Gregor McGregor. This hair-splitting business ought to have been banished long ago. The M.C.C. people have already thought fit to engage the services of a couple of Australian cricketers, Trott and Harvey, and only a few seasons ago played R. J. Pope, another cricketer from the Antipodes, on several occasions. If it were possible a good many enthusiastic admirers of cricket would like to see the birth qualification again resorted to in county cricket, but this has been found well-nigh impossible, and to-day there is no leading county that can boast of having always played a "bona fide" team of county-born players. Both Notts and Yorkshire have shown more loyalty to the principle than any other counties, but it is well-known that Lord Hawke was born out of the many-acred county, whilst Mr. Dixon and Shacklock were not strictly Nott's men. Having departed from the principle by ever so little the boast can no longer hold good either in Nottingham, Sheffield, or Bradford, and if Notts thought fit to import talent to-morrow, I for one could do no less than applaud their enterprise. Indeed, it is an open question if the exigencies of the time do not demand such a departure, just as the status of professionals and amateurs requires re-consideration. I am old-fashioned enough to hold the view that when an amateur pockets more money from his play than the player who is labelled a professional there is a gross misuse of terms employed. But to come back to the "foreign" element in cricket. No one has urged the faintest objection against Lord Harris, born in the West Indies, playing for Kent; or against the noted W. Yardley, born at Bombay, donning the same colours. Mr. Yardley, I may add, is one of the few who have enriched the literature of the game, and deserves equally well of all cricketers. M. R. Jardine, who has represented the Dark Blues and Middlesex, first saw the light at Simla in India, whilst H. W. Bainbridge, who has captained the Eton eleven, the Cambridge Eleven, the Warwickshire Eleven, and has also played for Surey, was born at Assam (India). C. W. Rock, who bowled so admirably in his day for Cambridge University and Warwickshire, was an Australian. Amongst the prolific scorers of our time, H. W. Renny Tailyour must always hold a prominent place; he claims India as his birth-place, too. For years now he has been hitting up centuries for the Royal Engineers, and in his day has played for Kent. It has not been considered a particularly grave offence for W. L. Murdock to captain the Sussex eleven, even although he has led an Australian team into the field against England; well-wishers of cricket realise that our strength is increased by such means, and he would indeed be a curmudgeon who would deny to brave old Sussex a little timely assistance. In its extremity, the once all-powerful County of the Grace's availed themselves of the services of J. J. Ferris, and, although it was generally understood that there was something of a commercial transaction about his migration, we were only too pleased to see the brilliant little left-hander amongst us again. We might have been still more pleased had his hand retained the cunning which tested the powers of English batsmen when he had C. T. B. Turner operating at the opposite crease. I can quite believe that G. MacGregor was reared ayont the Tweed, but we open our arms to him with pleasure, as we have done before to the Walkers. Midwinter, the hard-working Australian, did splendid service for Gloucestershire in his day, and had the unique distinction of playing with both England and Australia. Of Phillips, who comes and goes with the swallow, and goes through life in a kind of perennial summer, it is almost unnecessary to speak. The world of cricket is broad enough and sympathetic enough to welcome all comers. We have just had a glorious opportunity of adding another golden link to those already forged between the white cliffs of Dover and the far-off coral strand of India, but the hideous "red tape" has prevented this consummation, to the bitter disappointment of thousands. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that if ever a man earned a right by sheer force of merit to represent English cricket in its highest form that man is Prince Ranjitsinhji; it is not too late now for his claims to be recognised, and if British sentiment and British pride is to be appeased we shall yet see this magnificent cricketer in the position he has justly won for himself. The theme may not be a fresh one, but I felt a little touched upon it after listening to the protests of a few fellow old fogies.

ENGLAND VS. THE WORLD.

Still harping upon this international business, it appears to me that much still remains to be said. Happily, there is no room in a column like this to introduce a line touching upon politics; we get quite a full share of this with our bacon and eggs at breakfast. But if we look around we find a certain tendency to draw a more sharply-defined line of demarcation in sporting matters year by year. The M.C.C. decision is only a phase of this particular shrinkage—if the term be permissible—but for the life of me I fail to see why there should be all this slicing up into divisions and setting each by the ears. Most of my readers will have heard of the famous reply of Socrates. Some of his contemporaries and would-be advisers came to him upon a memorable occasion with the significant expression that "the whole world was against him." "Then," came the weighty reply of the renowned Greek, "I am against the whole world!" In these sporting contests I am not quite sure that we are not pushing this English claim too far. Sportsmen of every creed and belief are loyal enough to acknowledge all who come under the sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty as brothers, but with Welsh champion hips here, Scottish championships there, and similar gatherings in Ireland, in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa, or where you will, we are apt to lose sight that in sport at all events we might content ourselves by ranging under one banner as Britons. England against the World seems to me a trifle too ambitious. But let me amplify this a little, to make my meaning more clear. Take football, for instance. During the winter, international matches are arranged between England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. These meetings provide capital games as a rule, but if this strict qualification is to be carried out, we shall have to enquire how it comes about that the Welsh Union claim players from the English County of Monmouth. Most people are fully aware that this has been permitted ever since the Welsh Union was formed, but strictly speaking, England has a right to claim the support of the Newport players. Again, we throw open our cycling championships to the world, and so deprive ourselves, as has happened on more than one occasion, of representatives in the world's championships. According to the rules governing these latter contests, the champion of every country affiliated to the International Cyclists' Association is the one who should represent his nation in the wider competition. But England finds itself handicapped when a Dane, a Russian, a German, or a Dutchman comes over and carries off our English championship. When touching upon these international questions, it must be apparent to everyone that the subject bristles with difficulties, but for my own part I fail to see why some little super-sensitiveness should deprive England of men who are in every way qualified to represent us in the field of sport. "Our Queen, our country" ought to be sufficient to satisfy anyone, and when it comes to international rivalry proper, we ought to see to it that we are represented by our very best men. It may perhaps give our championship events a broader significance by throwing them open to all comers, but when Englishmen were found competing on behalf of American clubs in order to carry back the honours to New York, it was quite time for the authorities to step in and put a stop to it.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

What effect has this challenging of the world had in the past may be asked? In the main it might easily be said, I think, that Englishmen have come out with credit. But to this day friction exists on the cycling path over a few of these foreign riders who came over to England in 1894 to seek the bubble reputation. In fact, the year named will always be memorable from the fact that the racing cyclists organised a strike! Those who were present at the championship meeting of 1894 will easily recall the exciting incidents of the afternoon. Without going into minute details, it may be briefly said that, for various reasons, the governing body of cycling saw fit to refuse permission to three foreign riders to compete. These were Max Lurion, Auguste Lehr, and Jaap Eden. All three were very good riders, and came to England with excellent credentials concerning their speed. In the preliminary heats of the mile, Eden, a Dutchman, started against the orders of the officials, and riding in a manner that fairly electrified the crowd, he sprinted clean away from the rest of the competitors in the last lap, and won by thirty or forty yards. His number was hoisted as winner by some irresponsible person, only to be indignantly torn down again. To use a homely phrase, this put the fat in the fire with a vengeance, and for a moment the fate of the grounds and all belonging thereunto trembled in the balance. The crowd, excited beyond measure, shouted out angry cries and threats, which were renewed more menacingly than ever, when the officials positively refused to allow Eden to get up in the final. Then law and order came to the rescue in the person of the police-inspectors, who plainly told the Union officials that they would be held directly responsible for what disorder might follow if the Hollander was not allowed to ride. The dignity of the Union was at stake, but this was as nothing to the majesty of the law. Accordingly Eden competed under protest! Seldom as there been such a thrilling scene at a cycle meet as when that race started. Trembling with suppressed excitement, Eden stayed with his men until the bell rang for the last lap, when the shot out as an arrow from a bow, and as they turned into the straight he led. But the superb effort had been too much for him, and Petersen, the Dane, gradually wore him down, and passed the tape first by a few inches only. Then everyone around the ground was wild with excitement. Thus was the N.C.U. vindicated, but several of the local helpers came under the ban of the Union for permitting Eden to start in the first place. But all the same, the English racing men found themselves conquered by a Danish rider, and where the distinction came in between one and the other of these foreign riders has never yet been satisfactorily explained.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 10th inst., left Aden at 6 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, brings the following passengers:—

Asra, Mr Ram
Aldwyth, Mr St L
Bamber, Mr Kelway
Boileau, Mr E H
Baynes, Capt D D
Broome, Mr L
Bethan, Mr G K
Collins, Major Cooke
Cookson, Capt
Cotton, Mr H J S
Cameron, Rev J
Chanduri, Mr P
Chandes, Mr P Ram
Donne, Major B A
Dempster, Col D C
Edwardes, Capt F J M
Falkenberg, Miss
Fisher, Mr T
Forbes, Mr S C
Franklin, Mrs H C
Gray, Lieut C L R
Graves, Mr A
Girard, Mr W
Gregory, Mr G
Holden, Mr H N
Hicks, Capt
Humphrey, Lieut
Jackson, Capt C
Knight, Capt and Mrs W
Mawson, Mr J A
Macdonald, Rev J M
MacGregor, Surg-Lieut-Col
Nath, Mr P B
Orr, Capt
Prebble, Mr J E
Rain, Mr
Ross, Mr F C
Ripton, Capt
Sheppard, Mr C
Scott, Surg-Major J
Strain, Mr J B
Symes, Mr E S
Scott, Mr and Mrs T G
Searle, Mr F C
Sundardass, Mr
Spencer, Mr C E
Tidswell, Capt
Turnan, Col W
Walker, Mr T G
Weller, Capt G H
Weir, Mr J A
Yost, Surg-Capt W
Yates, Mr J E

PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER GIAVA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Giava, Captain P. Pietro, sailing to-day:—

FOR GENOA.

Lieut F Kingston
Mr Deferrari Domenico
Mr P B Bitsa
Mr Spigati Massimetro
Mr Pario Luigi
M Mark Davy
Mr Alessandro
Mr Joseph Jordon
Mr G B Pademante
Capt E Dodero
Mr Shosi Kumar Hosi
Mr Maffi Santi Luigi and 4 others
Mr Brigeuti Leone and 6 others
Mr S Stefano

MILITARY NEWS.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT F. B. TILLARD, R. E., is transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Command Military Works.

CAPTAIN MITCHELL-INNES, Leinster Regiment, remains in England on extended leave, pending vacation of the Adjutancy of the 2nd Punjab Volunteers.

THE following appointments have been made:—19th Bengal Lancers.—Second-Lieutenant J. Craik., 1st Hampshire Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant Newnham, from 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 30th P. I.—Lieutenant D. Watt, 1st Gordon Highlanders, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 7th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Warneford, 1st Wiltshire, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 14th M. I.—Second-Lieutenant H. Moore, from 15th M. I., to be Officiating Wing Officer. 15th M. I.—Lieutenant H. Stansfield, from 14th M. I., to be Officiating Wing Officer. 17th M. I.—Lieutenant Ottley, Supernumerary on the Establishment, to be Wing Officer. 25th M. I.—Second-Lieutenant G. Catell, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

MR. R. L. JEFFERSON, the cycling author and journalist, is having a hard time of it in his self-imposed journey across Siberia. He writes to *The Cycle*:—"I will not attempt a description of my first day's ride on the land-way. In the words of the gushing young reporter it 'beggars description.' At the end of six hours' fearful work, during which I rode bits, walked bits, carried the machine over streams, continually hopping on and off, I covered twenty-eight miles, and night coming on I sought shelter in a moujik's hut. Yesterday, in the same manner, I went at it for twelve hours, and managed thirty-two miles, making this village. It rained all night, and when I started out this morning I found the road-bed feet deep in clayey mud. It was not only impossible to ride, but impossible to walk; great chunks of clay stuck to the wheels, and lodging in the forks prevented the wheels from revolving.

BOMBAY AND THE E. I. RAILWAY.

THE WANT OF DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH WEST.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary of Government, Public Works Department (Railway), under date July 15:—

Sir,—Recent correspondence initiated by this Chamber with the Agents and Home Boards of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways on the subject of the adverse rates ruling for goods traffic between Delhi and other centres in the North-West Provinces and Bombay, as compared with the rates charged over the East Indian Railway to Calcutta, has again brought into prominence the disadvantage Bombay labours under from the want of direct through communication with the North-West on lines of one gauge and under one administration.

(2.) By the G. I. P., Indian Midland and East Indian route, there is certainly the standard gauge throughout, but the distance from Bombay to Delhi is 982 miles, while the "boycotting" policy pursued by the East Indian Company against the Indian Midland and G. I. P. lines for through traffic, is absolutely prohibitive of export produce finding its way to Bombay by these lines, as the following comparison of mileage rates will show:—

Rates in Pies charged per Ton Mile for Grain and Seeds.

	E I Railway mileage rate. To Calcutta	To Bombay	G I P Ry mileage rate. To Bombay
From Etawah, N W P	3·93	8·38	4·25
From Khurja, N W P	3·17	9·11	4·25
From Hathras, N W P	3·21	10·67	4·21
From Delhi, N W P	2·89	7·71	4·24
From the O and R Ry via Cawnpore	3·87		3·51

(3.) By the B. B. & C. I. and R.-M. lines the distance between Bombay and Delhi is much shorter—888 miles—but here the break of gauge intervenes and owing to the limited carrying capacity of the R.-M. Railway, through trade is strangled during the busy season by the congestion of traffic on the Bandikui-Ajmere Section, and the London Board of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company write to the Chamber, under date of 7th February 1896, that they, "though most anxious to do everything within their power to promote the trade of Bombay, are apprehensive that, if Bombay secures a considerable increase to its trade with the North-West and Punjab, it would be practically impossible for the existing line to carry the additional produce over the section of the R.-M. Railway between Bandikui and Ajmere."

(4.) Nor is this a complaint of yesterday, for in this Chamber's letter to Government of 20th July 1892 on the same subject, the attention of Government was drawn to the fact that "so far back as 1886, it was already becoming apparent that the steadily increasing traffic between Bombay and the North-West was rapidly overtaking the carrying powers of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and in a letter which the Chamber had the honor to address to Government, under date of 12th July 1888, it was stated that 'the necessity of affording relief to the Ahmedabad-Ajmere Section, of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway had forced itself on the attention alike of the Railway authorities and the commercial public immediately interested.' 'The reports of the Railway officials,' it was added, 'afforded of themselves sufficient evidence that the traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa must at no distant date reach a point entirely beyond the working resources of the line, and the Committee—several of them from delays and difficulties encountered in their actual experience as receivers and transmitters of merchandise—can give the additional weight of their testimony to the same effect.' The anticipations then expressed have been amply realised during the interval, the traffic on the line, both through and local, having steadily developed until in the past export season it exceeded the carrying powers of the Railway, and during the month of May last large contracts for the delivery of wheat had to be cancelled at great loss to native merchants from inability to obtain means of transport. The situation thus created the Chamber cannot but view with grave anxiety and concern, and the Committee feel confident that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will concur with them in saying that the time has arrived when the claims of trade to more extended and direct railway communication between Bombay and North-West demand immediate consideration."

(5.) With the steady continuous development which has since taken place in the local traffic of the Bandikui-Ajmere Section of the R.-M. Railway, the relative situation in seasons of even average crops has necessarily undergone no amelioration, and the demands of trade for an alternative route to the North-West are therefore to the full as exigent as ever.

(6.) From the correspondence which took place in 1892, the members of this Chamber are well aware that both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay thoroughly appreciate the claims that the trade of Bombay has to this relief and that, but for reasons of finance and expediency, sanction would probably ere this have been accorded to the extensions of the Godhra-Rutlam Line through to Delhi. Within the past four years, however, my Committee feel assured that any reasons which might formerly have influenced the Government of India against the prosecution of the undertaking must either have been eliminated or have materially diminished in force, and they would respectfully urge that the time has now come when his Excellency the Governor-in-Council might, with all justice and reasonable hope of success, press upon the Government of India the desirability of sanctioning the immediate construction of the Nagda-Muttra Line with branches to Delhi and Aligarh.

(7.) Alternative proposals as to the basis and means of financing the under-taking have already been submitted to the Government of India by the Board of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, but, while it may be possible that neither of the schemes propounded may find favor with the Government of India or Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, it must be conceded that, with the recent experience before us of Indian Railways being able to borrow money freely in the London market at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum, the question of finance does not bar the way.

(8.) In the various communications from the Home Board and the Agent in this country of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, already before Government, figures are given proving almost to demonstration the probably profitable character of the proposed Nagda-Muttra Line, and all the information at the disposal of this Chamber indicates that it would traverse large tracts of fertile and in many instances well-populated country, with, and in which a large trade can rapidly be developed by the introduction of railway communication.

(9.) These considerations would alone justify the early construction of the suggested line, but there is another potent argument in its favor which doubtless has not escaped the notice of the Government of Bombay, in the approaching opening of direct railway communication between Delhi and Karachi by means of the Southern Punjab Company, and the shortening of the distance to Calcutta from Delhi by the Chord line from Megul Serai to Asansol. When these lines are completed, as they will be at no distant date, the distance from Delhi to Karachi will be reduced to about 780 miles and from Delhi to Calcutta to about 855 miles as compared with 888 miles to Bombay by the B.B.&C.I. and R.-M. Railways. If Bombay therefore has keenly felt the competition of Calcutta for the trade of the North-West with the advantage of 67 miles' shorter communication, it is not going too far to say that, when these competitive routes come into operation, that trade, so far as this port is concerned, will be still further diverted if it be not within measurable distance of extinction.

(10.) It has never been any part of the policy of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in regard to railway development, to begrudge or object to improved means of communication being conceded to other ports or centres of trade, but in view of the situation and outlook with which they are now confronted, my Committee feel that they would be wanting in their loyalty, and failing in their duty towards the mercantile community of Bombay, if they refrained from respectfully soliciting from the Government of Bombay their strongest support and advocacy with the Government of India, for the immediate construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Chairman.

BEFORE many months have passed, it is probable that a new and improved electric light will make its appearance. Edison has just succeeded in employing X rays for illuminating purposes, and has been enabled by this means to obtain a light far superior to the electric lights now in use. "I recently visited Mr. Edison in his laboratory (writes the *Daily Magazine's* New York correspondent), and had a chat with the great inventor. I found him, in working dress, experimenting with his new light, of which he kindly gave me an exhibition. The den in which he experiments is covered all over, ceiling and walls, with white paper, so as to bring out the greatest intensity of the light. When the door was closed all was darkness and silence except for the whir of a machine on a table. The lamp was suspended from the ceiling. When Mr. Edison turned on the current the big room was instantly flooded with light of the purest, whitest kind. It had none of that flickering, bluish, or moonlight effect which distinguishes ordinary electric light, but fully equalled the brighter sunlight. 'This lamp,' said Mr. Edison, 'will last for ever, unless you break it by accident or otherwise. Moreover, there is no heat or burning. But the machinery ah, yes, if we could only get that in a simplified, cheap form, we could light your house for you next week. Somebody else, however, must try to invent a means for making the light marketable.

CRICKET OF THE SEASON.

V.

[BY A BATSMAN.]

THE present cricket season is proving very interesting, for the really good fixtures arranged between the Gymkhana and the leading local cricket clubs as well as among the latter. But the monsoon rains have deprived us of several first-class matches, because, curiously enough, almost every Saturday and Sunday has been wet. The Bombay Gymkhana could not play the Municipal XI. last Saturday, but cricketers will be glad to learn that the fixture is not altogether abandoned. Another day is promised by the Gymkhana to meet the Municipal team, and as the former will no doubt put forward a strong XI., the game promises to be very interesting. Another good feature I am very glad to notice in the cricket programme, is the contest between the Bombay and Islam Gymkhanas. The latter in the beginning of the season met with considerable difficulties in making up an XI. They had, therefore, decided to play only a few matches, and postponed facing stronger enemies until they were reinforced. They found themselves in a better position much earlier than they expected, and have now arranged several first-class matches. They have secured a place on the Bombay Gymkhana programme of fixtures, and the match will be played off to-morrow afternoon. This gives us the opportunity of having an additional international match during the season. The Parsee Gymkhana Cricket Committee have introduced a new feature, and in a few days we shall have the Parsee Gymkhana facing the University. I hope it is to be understood that only present students of the colleges, who are studying for the University examinations, will be entitled to constitute the University XI., and the match is not open to those who have passed through the University career. I have noticed that the Elphinstone College Gymkhana XI. includes members who have at present no connection with the college, but this should not be permitted in the case of the University.

It is now almost certain that Lord Hawke will pay us a visit next cold season, and it is believed his XI. will include two or more professionals of English repute. If he comes to India there is but little doubt that his lordship will play one or two matches with the Parsees. The season will afford the latter a good opportunity to gauge their full strength, as four Parsee cricketers are coming to Bombay next month, and I am told they will most probably participate in all the principal matches of the season. They are: R. D. Cooper, from Indore; Boman Hilimoria, from Patiala; and Contractor and Mehta, from Karachi. The first two are Bombay men, and the local cricketers know their strength and merits; the only question about them is whether they still maintain the form for which they had made a name in Bombay. Of the two Karachi men the first was tried last year in the Presidency Match, and was seen practising at the net for a few days. Mehta comes with great recommendations. His batting averages and bowling analysis appear admirable on paper, but not having seen him play, I am unable to say with certainty whether he would stand so high among Bombay Parsee cricketers as to be entitled to a place in the Representative XI.

In connection with that great annual event, the International Match, one point must be definitely settled and made public by those who are responsible for the selection of the Parsee team. There is some grumbling from the Bombay Parsee cricketers, who aver that they are quite capable of holding their own against their European opponents, and who therefore protest against the system of importing, specially for the match, Zoroastrian players from other parts of the Presidency. I quite agree with those who disapprove of giving an imported cricketer preference to a local player, without any one of the committee men being personally in a position to speak about the form of the new comer. There is no fear of this sort of thing this year, however, as I have been able to ascertain that this time the Representative XI. will be formed of the best men available in Bombay at the time, and that they will have to stand a certain test to satisfy the management to justify their selection.

IGATPURI JOTTINGS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The topics of interest which this town furnishes at this time of the year are few and meagre. The station is very quiet, and the first impression it produces upon a visitor is that of complete dulness—a striking contrast to the traffic and bustle of Bombay. The heavy rains mostly confine the inhabitants to their bungalows, where, around the cheerful warmth of the fire-place, they endeavour to pass the long and weary hours in pleasant chat. The town and its environments, however, present a lovely view. The hills, seen at intervals, are clad with invigorating green, and with their numerous cascades produce a scene delightful to the eye and worthy of an artist's canvas. But generally we are deprived the privilege of enjoying this sight. Heavy clouds lie upon hill and dale like nightmares, and press from every breast the sigh, "When will it clear up again?" In answer, down pours a torrent, and every soul makes for the nearest shelter. Jupiter Pluvius has, however, thus far, looked upon us with a kindly eye, and favoured us with many clear intervals and even bright hours of sunshine that invited the inhabitants to enjoy a pleasant walk or agreeably spend the time amidst the beautiful and smiling flowers of their gardens. The rainfall since 1st June to 17th July inclusive was 53·08 inches, the number of inches registered last year for the same period being 42·09 inches. The station maintains its usual good health, and although quite recently there was a general complaint of dysentery among its inhabitants, no fatal case occurred. The prospects for the crops in and around Igatpuri are very fair. Transplantation has already been finished in some cases, while in others it is in rapid progress. There are no social topics to record. Concerts, balls, and the other amusements generally associated with them, seem to be events of the past. Even the strains of the Volunteer band on Saturday evenings have but few friends, and the innocent pastime, so popular among the townsfolk on such occasions, in past years, of indulging themselves a few hours in an "alfresco" dance, seems also to be forgotten. On the 18th instant the station witnessed the departure to Bangalore of several of its residents, and a few more are expected to leave for that town in the course of a few days.

IN view of the serious complexion of affairs in Rhodesia, a contemporary remarks, the Home Government will probably regret not having sent the 24th Baluchistan Regiment from Mombassa to Fort Salisbury. They would have been there by this time, whereas the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, which has just sailed from Malta, cannot reach Rhodesia for another month.

THIS, is the *St Louis Republic's* idea of golf, as shown in its description of the new links of the St. Louis Country Club:—"Nine of them (the links) are necessary to play the game, and a lot of territory is required to lay them out. They will be 900 feet apart, and the entire field will be from one and one-half to one and three-quarters of a mile long. In every link there is a hole 4¼ inches in diameter and 5¼ inches deep. Around each hole for the space of 30 by 40 feet the ground is covered with turf. The rest of the field is left unsodded. The game is played with small balls made of gutta-percha, which are poked into the holes with a peculiar-shaped bat. The game is played by pairs, and the fair sex have taken a great fancy to it in the East. Golf links are as thick around New York as tennis fields. Chicago has also taken a great shine to the game."

A CORRESPONDENT with the Mediterranean Fleet writes to the *Times*:—"The greater part of the Fleet, consisting of six battleships, six cruisers, and five small craft, under the command of Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, left Malta on May 26th for the annual summer cruise. Lists of the ports which the ships would call at, with the dates of arrivals and departures, were circulated among the Fleet a few days previously. This itinerary included one port in Sardinia and the principal ports on the west coast of Italy. After leaving Malta a course was shaped for Terranova, the Sardinian port to be visited. Fleet manœuvres at a higher rate of speed than that at which they are usually preformed in the service were executed *en route*, a change which, if maintained, will greatly benefit professionally everybody concerned. About three years ago seven knots was considered by the majority of commanders-in-chief as the *maximum* safe handling speed for a big fleet. Since then it has gradually risen to 10 knots, and now this has been exceeded—11 to 12 knots being the speed in the case referred to above. As more experience is gained this will no doubt be further increased, adding immensely to the fighting efficiency of a squadron.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of a railway line from Dacca to Mymensingh is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE question of compelling the proprietors of Petroleum depots to use covers for petroleum tanks with a view to guard against accidents, will probably come up before the Supreme Government for general rules applicable throughout India.

AMONGST the matters discussed at the last Indian Tea Association meeting was the question of the present unsatisfactory manner of shipping tea in Calcutta. The Government of India have empowered the Government of Bengal to sanction at discretion the recess of survey parties after the completion of their work at Mussoorie or Naini Tal, or any station outside Bengal.

THE Korwas who have been giving trouble in Chota Nagpur, have quieted down for the present. A band numbering about two hundred are awaiting trial at the Jashpur Political Court.

MR. P. P. RAMA IYER, a teacher in Waluvanad, South Malabar, has succeeded in devising a method whereby Pitman's system of shorthand can be applied to the Malayalam language. This illustrates to some extent the hold that shorthand is gaining in India.

THE clerks in the Office of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, do not draw any Hill allowance whilst at Ootacamund, as do the clerks of the other Headquarter Offices; but we understand that an application has now been submitted to the Government of India for the allowance or an increase to their pay.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The atmosphere of Frnad, the turbulent Moplah Taluq of Malabar, is always full of robbery and violence. The latest news from that direction is that some nights ago, a gang of dacoits entered a Panniker's house, tied up and otherwise maltreated the female inmates and carried away property of the aggregate value of Rs. 500. The local authorities are doing everything possible to trace the culprits."

THE Tellicherry Sessions Judge has convicted a native boy of 13 to undergo 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for theft, 3 years of the term to be spent in the Chingleput Reformatory and the remaining 4 years in the Cannanore District Jail. The sentence is ridiculous for, if it be carried out, the benefit of the lad's stay in the Reformatory will be thrown away by his subsequent incarceration.

A RIDICULOUS scare seems to have taken place in Cannanore on the 11th instant. A confidential circular appears to have been sent round intimating that a Moplah rising was apprehended and telling people that they should be prepared to take shelter in the Cantonment on the first sign of hostilities. The whole thing turned out to be a "goak," of course, but it caused a good deal of anxiety while it lasted.

JUSTICE CLARK and Justice Chatterjee at the Punjab Chief Court on Friday heard the application on behalf of Colonel Roebuck for revision of the decision of the Umballa Divisional Court, in the matter of the Simla Horse case. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood at Umballa dismissed the appeal, holding that some of the preliminary objections advanced by Mr. Henderson (the respondent) were fatal. Mr. Morton represented the appellant, whilst Mr. Sinclair appeared with Mr. Henderson.

UMRA KHAN, with his attendants, on his way to Kabul, arrived at Lahore on Friday morning, and has been put up in the Hazuri Bagh, near the Badshai mosque. Mr. Hurry, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Sydney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, visited him immediately on his arrival at the Bagh.

MR. M. W. FENTON, at present Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, succeeds to the Revenue Secretaryship when Mr. R. G Thomson vacates that post in October for the Deputy Commissionership of Simla.

THE last remaining dacoits of the Makhi Dhard gang have now been completely exterminated. On July 15th, the police, under the command of Inspector Saindada Khan, together with a detachment of the 27th Bombay Infantry, were lead by a spy to the hidingplace at Sangdar of the three remaining Huts of Bachu's band, all of whom were shot dead in the encounter. Two sepoys were also wounded with shot guns. As in the cases previously related the Pir of Khingrand lent his support and the spy belonged to his following.

A REFERENCE to the Report on Municipal Taxation and expenditure in the N.-W. P. and Oudh during the year ending 31st March 1895 shows on a comparison of the three Municipalities of Allahabad, Agra and Cawnpore, that the cost of obtaining the water supplied, *excluding* charges for interest and sinking funds, varies from a little under 3 annas per 1,000 gallons in the case of Cawnpore to 2 annas for 1,000 gallons in the instance of Allahabad, the cost of the water at Agra being shown as 2·16 annas per 1,000 gallons. The Report further states that the returns for Allahabad, Agra and Benares show that the incidence of the working charges per 1,000 gallons diminishes as the supply increases. Turning now to the figures representing the receipts we find that the proceeds from the sale of water in the case of Agra amounted to Rs. 28,622 and, in that of Allahabad to Rs. 15,780, whereas Cawnpore is in the unique position of not having sold any water at all. When it is considered that this latter Municipality is provided with many more outlets for the surplus water that is or could be raised by the water-works than either of the other Municipalities referred to, owing to the number of mills and factories situated within its limits, it becomes still more difficult of comprehension, unless we are to allow that in the case of Cawnpore alone the cost of raising the water does not diminish per 1,000 gallons as the supply increases.

FROM first to last one of the most difficult and exact forms of work known is that of map-making. Take an Ordnance-map, for instance. These maps are all made at Southampton, the staff engaged numbering no less than 700 persons, and many of these being workmen of the highest class, and drawing large incomes. Besides these, a great number of officers and men from the Royal Engineers are engaged in the work, and before any process can be begun at Southampton a special class of surveyors traverse the whole country over, measuring in as quiet and unostentatious a manner as possible, inch by inch, here, there, and everywhere. The slightest error in their measurements may be fatal to a whole issue of maps, and their work is, therefore, checked over and over again. When their drawings and measurements reach Southampton two classes of maps are produced—those showing mere outlines, and those showing the hills, and so on. So far as transferring this latter class of the work to the plates for engraving is concerned, the best workmen in the place cannot draw more lines, as indicating hills, than occupy a square inch in one day; and each drawing and plate passes through many hands possessing the finest engraving and technical skill.

THE export of wheat during the official year ending with the 31st March last were materially in excess of the trade in the year which preceded it, the shipments amounting to upwards of ten million cwt. compared with less than seven millions in 1894-95. It was nothing much of a trade, however, for the quantity was—next to the quantity in 1894-95—the smallest on record since the wheat trade first became a noticeable factor in India's international commerce. Such as it was, the revival of the trade in 1895-96 from the depression caused in the preceding year by abundant supplies in Europe and unprofitably low prices was limited to the beginning of the year when the wheat had been harvested with good results, especially in the Punjab and before the conditions of the monsoon had made themselves apparent. Later in the year, when it was seen that the monsoon rains in Northern India were a failure, and that the harvest of millets and the other autumn crops which form the food-supply of the Indian masses would be the reverse of abundant, the price of wheat began to rise, as it always does, with the rise in the prices of other food grains, and exports fell off. The decline proceeded and increased as it became apparent that an unfavourable north-east monsoon was succeeding to an unfavourable south-west monsoon and that the prospect of an abundant winter harvest was fast vanishing. In January, February and March the export of wheat was greatly restricted, and the restriction was still more noticeable in April and May. During these two months—the first of the present official year—the price of wheat in all the wheat-growing regions was moving steadily and swiftly on the upward grade, the harvest having proved, as was shown in a memorandum recently issued by the Statistical Bureau, to be particularly deficient. The result is seen in the exports of April and May which total only 901,430 cwt. against double that quantity in the same months of 1895, and 1,138,000 cwt. in 1894, when the export trade reached what was then much the lowest level of depression. The poverty of the harvest in the Punjab is reflected in the exports from Karachi, which have fallen from 623,000 cwt. in April and May 1894, and nearly 700,000 cwt. in the same months of 1895, to 101,000 cwt. in the same two months of the present year. Prices in Europe continue low, and supplies are said to be quite adequate to meet all requirements. Prices in India are on a very high level and though there will doubtless be a reduction presently if the monsoon should turn out well for the crops, yet it is clear enough that the export trade in wheat in the present year will be one of very contracted dimensions, perhaps indeed smaller than the trade of 1894-95.

It has been rumoured that some of the members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board are under the impression that the water-works duplicate engines might give out if worked nearer their full capacity, but this must surely be a calumny on that enlightened body promulgated by some envious outsider, for it must be well known to them all that the engines are working far below their full capacity and much under the work that is expected in a mill or factory, where in some instances the engine is going day and night. It is probable that a large sale of the water could be obtained from the various manufacturing industries in Cawnpore if the Municipality would meet consumers in the matter of the rate charged, and residents would doubtless also take the water for garden purposes. It is true that Allahabad and Agra charge the same rate as Cawnpore, *viz.*, 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, and yet do business with the public: but the original price at Allahabad was 5,000 gallons for 4 annas, and the Municipality having attracted public custom at that rate were able to raise it later. In the same way the policy of the Cawnpore Municipality, one would suppose, would be to attract a large sale by offering their water at a price which will meet the market.

Sir William Maxwell, Governor of the Gold Coast, addressed a large and influential meeting in Liverpool, on July 1. He spoke at considerable length on the requirements of the Gold Coast and Ashanti. He suggested the introduction of elephants to supersede human porterage. The export of gold dust from the Gold Coast had fallen off immensely since the abolition of slavery. The gold was there, but the free African negro would not work to amass wealth. A Chinese mining population would change the aspect of the country, and would impart new notions of industry and progress. The export of gold-dust ought soon to equal and exceed its ancient dimensions. He had not yet put before the Secretary of State for the Colonies any definite proposal for an experiment with Chinese miners. The passing of a land ordinance would render it easier to do so, and he had little doubt that successful Chinese tin miners in the Malay peninsula would gladly send prospectors with a small number of labourers to test the resources of the Gold Coast. A reasonable success of the pioneer would be followed rapidly by an emigration movement, and the development of an industry now almost wholly neglected.

Mr. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster-General, is lying ill in Calcutta with a bad attack of measles.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have approved the proposal to appoint Mr. P. D. Barclay, late Traffic Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, as Traffic Manager under the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. The value of the appointment is Rs. 1,200 per mensem. Sanction for the remainder of the Dock scheme will be notified later.

In Madagascar English missionaries have been obliged to take refuge at Antananarivo. French reinforcements are declared to be urgently needed.

A **fearful** story of bloodshed and outrage, and of women being sold in open market comes from M'yab, in Morocco, where unsuccessful resistance was offered to troops sent to arrest the local Khalifa.

Sir Henry Hamilton Johnston, K. C. B., who has since 1891 held the post of Commissioner and Consul-General for the territories to the north of the Zambesi, arrived in London, on June 26, on leave of absence.

At a meeting at the Mansion House, on June 26, a resolution was carried supporting an appeal to the public for the relief of the present distress in Bechuanaland. The Duke of Westminster, Lord Loch, and Sir G. Baden-Powell spoke, and a letter was read from Mr. Chamberlain expressing hearty sympathy with the object of the meeting and subscribing twenty guineas to the fund.

The question whether the Emperor William will come to Cowes Regatta this year still vexes the gossips, most of whom now agree that the semi-official denial that he would come is not to be accepted as final. It is said that the Emperor's visit is to be strictly private in consequence of the Royal Family being in mourning, and that he will live on board the Hohenzollern during his stay in the Solent if he comes. He is to arrive on Aug. 1 or 2, and will remain for six days.

The death of the Duc de Nemours has placed Bushey Park at the disposal of the Queen, who will (says the *Westminster Gazette*) probably grant the place to either Princess Louise or the Duke of York. This very attractive Royal residence was the dower house of Queen Adelaide, after whose death in 1849, the place was "lent" by the Queen to the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours. The Duc de Nemours had always lived there for two or three months of every year, and Bushey was his principal residence until 1871. The Duchesse de Nemours, who died in 1857, was the Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a first cousin of the Queen and of Prince Albert.

Mr. Rhodes' services to Matabeleland have been enthusiastically recognized by a mass meeting in Buluwayo, and a protest against the acceptance of his resignation being agreed to on the motion of an Englishman, seconded in Dutch by a Boer.

The Abbe Le Jeune, in whose district so many of the bodies of passengers by the ill-fated Drummond Castle are buried, has replied to the Archbishop of Canterbury that it was very agreeable to fulfil the duties of humanity and Christian charity towards a people whom the French regard as friends.

An ingenious German has placed a new penny-in-the-slot machine on the market. An automaton in the form of a man is pierced with slots in various places. The man who is suffering from an ailment locates the seat of his uneasiness on his own body and drops a coin in the slot that marks the same spot on the body of the automaton, receiving a packet of medicine that is expected to effect a cure.

The North-Eastern Railway now issue books of transferable coupons for travelling 1,000 miles, available for twelve months from the date of purchase, at a cost of £5.

Captain Simonds having declined to resign his position as chief of the London Fire Brigade, the General Purpose Committee recommend that he be dismissed with six months' salary.

The poll in the election of Sheriffs for the City for the ensuing year took place on June 27, Mr. Alderman Ritchie and Mr. Deputy Rogers being elected by large majorities over Mr. Alderman Vaughan-Morgan.

DEATH OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The death of Mr. J. P. Phythian, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which was announced in our yesterday's issue, removes a foremost exponent of technical education, the valuable work in which he was engaged. Professor Phythian was suffering from asthma, but otherwise enjoyed good health. Only two days before his death he was all right, and there was not the least cause for alarm. He died in harness, at the age of fifty-three years. The death is ascribed to a tumour behind the lungs. On Sunday, he was seized with spasms in the throat, and Dr. Kay, Dr. Masser, and Dr. Hatch were called in. The latter performed an operation, and notwithstanding the best medical aid, he succumbed on Sunday afternoon. The remains of Professor Phythian were removed to Nassik by train, yesterday morning, for interment by the side of the grave of his daughter, who died in 1891.

A modest and unostentatious man, Mr. Phythian was popular with all classes of the community, and his loss will be deeply and widely felt by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. He had won the golden opinions of all with whom he came into contact. He was both a theoretical and practical exponent of technical work, and his system of imparting training to the students was very good. He was a C.E. of the Edinburgh University, and his appointment at Home was that of Professor of the Oldham Lyceum, which has turned out very successful students in Lancashire. His fame had preceded him in India, where he was appointed the Principal of the Technical College, built to commemorate the jubilee of the Queen-Empress, and his successful career has justified the high expectations then formed of him. He was like a father to the students. Always kind and considerate he laboured for their welfare and advantage, and besides imparting sound training, he gave them good advise, that has been of use to many of them in after-life. He was a man of brilliant parts, and had he lived would have done excellent service to the cause of technical education, but the death has cut short his career. The deceased was contemplating shortly proceeding to England on leave for three months for the benefit of his health, and was looking forward with delight to the holiday.

The Institute, since its establishment in 1888, has grown in utility under the fostering care of the late Principal. It must have been gratifying to Professor Phythian and those connected with the Institute to know that 78 per cent. of the technological students, who have passed the final examination from the Institute, have been able to obtain an average earning of Rs.70 per mensem. Up till now nearly 1,400 students have received the benefit of training there. One instance of a successful student, who passed his examination in 1894, is worth noting. He was found capable of taking charge of one of the departments of a cotton mill in Bombay, and this was followed in a few months' time by his appointment to the Mazagon mill. He subsequently erected a mill in a Native State, and fitted it up with machinery engines on the modern principle, and now draws a salary of Rs. 400. Even after they left college, the Principal took a kindly interest in his students, and every year organised social gatherings of the past and present students. When he went to England on leave in 1893, he was presented by the students with an address accompanied by a gift as a token of their esteem for their Principal. A successful exhibition of athletic sports in connection with the Institute was organised by him every year and he contributed his full share towards giving prizes to the successful competitors. It was owing to his indefatigable exertions that the school owes its present position, which cannot but be considered satisfactory, even by the opponents of the Institute. The Board of management as well as the teaching staff of the College also entertained a very high opinion of the Principal, and they frequently recognised his services by passing highly complimentary resolutions in regard to him. Mr. Phythinan was a Justice of the Peace. The college was closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and a notice signed by Professor Monie was posted on the door expressing his regret and sorrow at the death of Mr. Phythian. The Institute will be closed to-day also. Mr. Hugh Monie is appointed to act as Principal, and it is likely that the appointment will be confirmed. The deceased has left a widow and four children. Three of them are in England, while the widow and a daughter are in Bombay. We hear that a meeting of the students will be held, to-day, at the Institute to adopt a resolution of condolence, and express sympathy with Mrs. Phythian in her sad bereavement.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

The result of this match was a draw. Eton made 386 to which C. C. Pilkington contributed 101 and Bosanquet 120. Harrow's first innings produced 218 and in their second for eight wickets they put together 255.

Pilkington was captain last year. He is a first class bat, with splendid style, especially strong on the offside; a good medium pace bowler too. Bosanquet is apparently a new member of the twelve. The match last year also ended in a draw.

MATCH BETWEEN THE GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS.

In this match, included at Lord's on Wednesday afternoon, the Gentlemen made 268 and 224 for four wickets. The Players made 116 and 373, Hayward, the Surrey cricketer, making 116, not out.—"Asian."

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Before Mr. Justice Kekewich.)

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) V. THE CHEMISTS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED) AND OTHERS.

This was an action by the plaintiff company for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling meat extract in wrappers similar to those used by the plaintiffs, and from passing off meat extract sold by defendants as meat extract sold by the plaintiffs. The defendant company was incorporated in April, 1895, and subsequently acquired several businesses in and about Bradford, Yorkshire, including Goodall's Drug Stores and the Liebig Medicated Wine Company (Limited). In the course of their business they sold meat extract. The plaintiffs' case was that they were generally known as the "Liebig Company," and that when customers went to the defendant company's shops and asked for the "Liebig Company's" extract of meat or beef they were supplied with the defendants' article and not the plaintiffs', though the customers intended to buy the plaintiffs' "Liebig" or "Liebig Company's" extract.

Mr. Warrington, Q.C., and Mr. C. E. E. Jenkins appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bramwell Davis, Q. C., and Mr. Martelli for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Kekewich held, upon the evidence, that the defendants' wrappers were so like the plaintiffs' as to be calculated to deceive; that it had been proved beyond dispute that the extract sold by the plaintiffs was known as "Liebig Company's Extract," or simply as "Company's Extract"; and that people had been supplied by the defendants with their article when the plaintiffs' article was, in fact, asked for. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to an injunction on both grounds; also to damages and the delivery up of the wrappers in the defendants' possession, and costs.—"Times," July 3rd, 1896.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

The Cretan Assembly, which was convoked to meet in Canea, on June 29, did not meet on that day. The appointment of Georgi Pasha Berovitch, Prince of Samos, as Governor-General of the island is approved in official circles in Athens. Abdullah Pasha will remain in the island as military commander with the rank of marshal.

The Cretan Committee in Athens has sent a circular letter to all parts of the island calling on the people to form a revolutionary provisional government and declare for union with Greece.

The Ambassadors in Constantinople are now urging the Porte to grant a general amnesty to the Cretan insurgents, and to offer to renew the Pact of Halepa.

The Reform Committee in Crete has issued a manifesto declaring that, in view of the excesses recently committed, and the fact that the insurgents are everywhere victorious, the committee adheres to its original programme, and intrusts the public security in the various districts to its military chiefs, who are instructed to keep a vigilant watch on the movements of the Turkish troops.

The Mahomedan notables of Crete have begged the Sultan to grant no privileges to the Cretan Christians unless at the same time he permits the Mahomedans of the island to emigrate.

[Mr. Gladstone declares that the question of the Sultan and the Turkish Government is one which has been settled by the conscience of mankind and only awaits the time of a just execution.]

PRINCESS MAUD'S WEDDING TROUSSEAU.

In view of the forthcoming marriage of the Princess Maud it will be of general interest to furnish a few particulars respecting Her Royal Highness's trousseau. The under linen, which with the wedding gown and an important part of the outfit have been entrusted to Mesdames Berthe & Yeo, is of the daintiest description, yet by no means of an elaborate character. Fine Irish lawn has been used, and almost every article is trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion of cobwebby texture. Pink, pale blue, heliotrope, and straw-coloured baby ribbons are run through the lace, and the stitching is of marvellous fineness. The initial "M" and a crown are worked in satin stitch on all the linen and on the handkerchiefs, many of which had been supplied by the Irish Distressed Ladies' Association, and marked in Ireland. One of the matinees made for Princess Maud is of cream China silk, tucked to fit the figure at the back, and finished with a white satin sash, a full frill of needle-run lace about the neck, wrists, and shoulders, and bordering the jacket. A second of forget-me-not blue silk is made with a large sailor collar of silk set with lace insertion, feather stitched, and edged with lace. This has a series of tiny tucks at the waist and a satin sash. The large bishop sleeves are completed by lace insertion and ruffles. The millinery includes a black rustic straw hat in fancy sailor shape trimmed round the crown with cream lace, gathered up at one side, the opposite side having a black satin ribbon bow and white quills. A similar hat, in white rustic straw, was trimmed with cream lace and a white satin bow and quills. A black fancy straw hat turned up at the side and back was wreathed in lovely soft-shaded pink roses and had a "cache peigne" of black roses falling on the hair. The trimming was completed by a fussy rosette of black tulle on the crown and a tuft of black plumes. A toque of peacock-blue velvet had a draped crown and was bordered with Russian sable, having at the side a group of quills shaded to rep at the tones of the velvet and sable. A Tam o' Shanter of tan leather was trimmed with black velvet and natural owl quills. A "chic" toque is of snuff brown glace straw of a round shape, ornamented round the brim with rosettes of brown tulle between bunches of velvet roses, which are of a new shade of pale and dark old rose, and are intermixed with little buds and fresh green foliage. The toque is finished with a bunch of brown quills at the side. A black fancy straw toque of a very charming pattern has a crinkled brim, lifted at the back somewhat like the old-fashioned bonnet curtain, and is there filled in with beautiful shaded roses. An upstanding bow of heliotrope ribbon in front slightly to one side completes the trimming.

Among the evening gowns may be mentioned a plain full cream satin skirt with bodice veiled in black chiffon drawn in folds and worked over in a pattern of bows and ends carried out in the narrowest white silk cord set in by finest gold thread and pearls. The centre of each knot was accentuated by a glistening spangle. The waist was encircled by a band of black satin, edged and studded with brilliants, fastening with a chiffon bow behind, and the "decolletage" was bordered with scollops of black velvet prettely embroidered in jet. The sleeves were composed of full puffs of black chiffon. A black broche dress, with small scrolls lightly traced, had a plain skirt and a low corsage, with a white satin bow at the back. Round the top was a berthe of black lisse embroidered in graduated scrolls done in jet cabuchons surrounded by fine beads, so disposed as to thicken in shoulder straps above the lisse sleeves. A demi-toilet bodice of rose pink silk had a beautiful front and fastened invisibly at the side. It was crossed at intervals by diagonal lines of light black lace insertion, as also were the long sleeves. The neck was trimmed with a pretty ruffle of pink chiffon and black lace, and there was a waistband of black satin terminating in a rosette at the side.

One of the most charming ball dresses in the Royal trousseau is in a delicate hue of primrose satin, with a lovely bodice draped with bud-green net, worked over in groups of little natural-looking green currants mounted on silver. This drapery is drawn into a deep folded satin waistband, and the sleeves are to correspond. On the full demi-trained skirt a panel of the embroidered green net is introduced, and is finished off at the foot with a large fancy bow.

A lovely English manufactured grass lawn gown had "applique" marguerites of pale blue satin outlined with white silk, and leaves and stems embroidered in silk. This was made up over light blue and white shot glace silk with foot ruche. The front of the corsage was of pleated blue chiffon, over which the grass lawn was cut into smartly shaped side pieces and braces, bordered with fine guipure and flecked with steel spangles. There was an empire band of the silk and a chiffon collar fastened with a blue bow at the back.

The blouses are particularly stylish and pretty, especially so being one of pale blue glace silk, flowered with pink rosebuds.

Amongst the requisite tea gowns is one of cream striped satin, brocaded with a tiny flower made in Grecian style, with a "decolletage." This is outlined by a band of handsome passementerie of gold tinsel, on which is a design of gold "paillettes" and diamonds. This also borders one side of the front, and forms a pointed belt at the back. The bodice part is of white chiffon, very full in front, frills of this falling down the side and extending to the hem, the back of the gown being trained. The sleeves or chiffon are rucked to the elbow, and the upper puffs are also of the ephemeral fabric. Another model is of the lovely material known as "plisse" in a delicate shade of blue, this having a full front and a trimming.

The wedding gown is of pure white English satin, with long train cleverly cut in one with skirt, and trimmed at one corner with full bow of "mousseline de soie" and orange blossoms. A ruche of delicate fabric and flowers borders the skirt hem at the front and sides. On the bodice the satin is drawn across the figure to a point at the left side under a bow of the "mousseline de soie" and cluster of orange blossoms, and on the back lines are carried downwards, terminating at the left side of the waist in a band of exquisite silver and diamond embroidery. The low, square "decolletage" is trimmed with folds of silk muslin and trails of orange blossoms. The billowy muslin sleeves are formed of water fall puffs, with trails of the flowers carried down each puff, and falling on the arm in single bud. Lace veil and ornaments will be worn, and the many Orders which the bride is entitled to wear.

The going-away gown will probably be pale blue grey, canvas-lined, with pale blue and pink shot silk. The bodice has a deep folded belt of black satin falling in a little bow at the left side, and pointed revers of black satin edged with grass-lawn guipure; and there are a vest and collar of blue and white "glace chene" silk, flowered with pink roses. With this will be worn burnt-straw toque with puckered brim, into which are tucked clusters of soft-shaded pink roses. The trimming is finished with full pink and white osprey at the back.

The Duchess of Fife will also wear at the wedding a white brocade gown, made specially for her at Spitalfields, with a design of ribbons and single roses, with buds and foliage. This will be trimmed with lace and silver.

HOW THE CUBAN REBELLION BEGUN.

A short "resume" of the principal events and the characteristic elements of the rebellion in Cuba may be of interest. The movement broke out on February 24 of last year. The real head of the revolt was Jose Marti, who for a long period had been the instigator of the plans for striking the blow. It was intended that an uprising should take place simultaneously in Santiago and Matanzas. In the latter province the attempt was made, but proved wholly unsuccessful. In Santiago the insurgents were almost entirely negroes and did not at first number more than 500 men. On March 29, Antonio Maceo landed at Duabi in a sailing vessel called the Honor. To prevent the vessel from being captured by the authorities she was beached by the crew and then seized within an hour of Maceo geting ashore. The arrival of Maceo, himself a mulatto, was a signal for a general uprising of the mulattoes and negroes throughout the province of Santiago. A few, but very few, white Cubans now joined the movement. A month passed, and gradually the insurrection gained strength, whilst the Spanish authorities showed small energy or ability in their efforts to check it. At the end of April Maximo Gomez arrived from Santo Domingo, and at once began organising the rebel groups for fighting purposes. From then the rebellion became really serious in character. Many white Cubans joined Gomez, and supplies of arms and ammunition began to find their way to the rebel camps. In May the rebels suffered a very servere loss in the death of Jose Marti, who was killed while proceeding to the sea coast for the purpose of embarking for New York. His death did not, however, cause the rebels to lose heart for a moment. The rebels numbered some 20,000 fighting men in the latter days of September, and although not disciplined in accordance with modern military ideas they were organised by Gomez into groups admirably adapted for the purposes of guerilla warfare. In the beginning of October orders were issued by the rebel leaders that sugar planters should make no crop during the season of 1895-96, and the punishment for violating this edict would be the destruction of the cane fields and machinery houses. From the first days in 1896 the rebellion distinctly assumed the character of a war between the Cubans and the Spaniards—a war faught out, it is true, not on military lines or in a series of decisive actions but on the principle of driving the Spaniards out of Cuba, by ruining the island, and eventually exhausting the Spanish resources. The excuse urged by the rebels is that with only 40,000 fighting men and scant supplies of ammunition they cannot oppose in pitched battles the 175,000 Spanish troops now under arms in Cuba. Whether the rebels be right or wrong in the methods they employ, nobody can deny that their tactics up to the present have been successful. The Spaniards have completely lost control of the country districts, and can no longer enforce taxation or compliance with their laws beyond the limits of their garrison towns.

MORPHINOMANIA.

The death of Professor Middleton a few days ago through morphinomania had called attention to the rapid spread among brain workers of this insidious habit. It was recently calculated that in America there are at least 100,000 people who use regularly opium in some of its forms. Signs are not wanting that in England more and more are constantly coming under the domination of the drug. Probably no man is better acquinted with all developments of narcomania than Dr. Norman Kerr, and I sought him out (writes a correspondent) in his home in the North-West of London to learn something about the habit. Since the days when he served as journalist on a Glasgow daily, in the times when the taxes on knowledge were still imposed, Dr. Kerr has seen much of life on both sides of the Atlantic.

MORPHIA VS. ALCOHOL.

"There can be no doubt about the great growth of morphinomania, both here and in America, during the last fifteen years," said Dr. Kerr, in answer to my questions: "In England the victims have so far been mainly found among literary men and doctors; while a number of working men's wives and middle-class people have been captured using chlorodyne. Chlorodyne is expensive, and you may wonder how working men's wives can afford to take it in any quantities, but I have known cases where they have sold the furniture out of their houses and pawned all they could to obtain their doses. Inebriety from morphine differs from inebriety from alcohol in many ways. Alcohol is an irritant and a narcotic, while morphine is only a narcotic; so that we never hear of the morphine victims making rows in the streets, smashing their furniture at home or the like, as ordinary drunkards do. Then the great majority of alcohol users are restricted drinkers, and those who drink to excess are the exception. With morphia it is not so. The overwhelming majority of English or Americans who take opium in any form regularly become slaves to it. In a few weeks, often only four or six, after the first dose is taken, the victim is a confirmed morphinomaniac, almost irreclaimable unless he allows others to restrain him, and apparently totally unable to break off the habit by himself. This is where we differ from the races of the East.

"A few brain-workers start taking opium to increase their intellectual activity, but the most common cause at first is to relieve pain or to give rest in insomnia. In quite 30 per cent. of the cases I have met there has been some hereditary predisposition, either direct or transformed heredity.

"The growing strain of life to-day is no doubt largely responsible for the growth of the habit. Professional men toil on till in a state of exhaustion, and then in order to be able to do more, they take a narcotic."

EFFECTS OF THE MORPHIA HABIT.

"What are the effect of morphine-taking?"

"Within a few seconds, or a minute or two after taking a hypodermic injection, the circulation is increased, there is great muscular activity, the eyes become brighter, the pulse beats faster, the cheeks are flushed, and thoughts seem to come very freely. The taker feels very excited, has rosy dreams, and imagines many things. Following this comes a feeling of great satisfaction and ineffable composure. Then the pulse becomes slower, and there comes a sensation of supreme content, gradually sinking into a state of torpor. The flushed face becomes pale, the pupils of the eyes contract, and the face assumes a vacant look. When he awakes from this torpor, the taker has to pay a fearful price for his indulgence. His sensations are most terrible and agonising; he feels fearfully depressed and horribly uneasy, and has an almost unconquerable craving for a fresh dose of the drug. The moment he takes another dose the same thing is gone over again. So he goes on taking doses sometimes several times a day, and gradually having to increase his doses to produce the same effect."

"Can a man be a morphinomaniac without his friends knowing it?"

"Many are, and I know of one case where one student, living with another, sleeping in the same room, took morphine for a long time without his friend having the slightest idea of it. The injection can be so easily made that victims will take the drug while sitting talking in a drawing-room with friends, without those by them noticing anything, save that they suddenly become brighter and more lively."

"What advice would you give to victims of the habit."

"My advice to them would be to place themselves under restraint for a time. If able to afford it they might have nurses in their homes with them; or if they could not do this they might go as voluntary boarders in asylums, or as patients in retreats, such as the Dalrymply Home.

"Could he not brake it off by his own efforts?"

"I have known cases where it has been done," Dr. Kerr replied. "But they are exceptional, and those who do it have to possess very strong wills indeed. And the doctor added that "so great is the hold the love of the drug gets on a man that even with all the help of friends or doctors permanent cures are by no means common. It is even more difficult for the morphinomaniac to abandon his hypodermic needle than it is for the woman-drunkard to forsake her glass."

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

A writer in the "Asiatic Quarterly," Mirza Husain Kuti Khan, gives the following account of the present Shah of Persia:—It is but just to record that bright hopes for the future of Persia are closely following on the gloom left by the setting sun. Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah, his eldest son by a royal mother, who is 43 years old, has taken over the reins of Sovereignty. His Imperial Majesty has in the past had many opportunities for proving his ability to his subjects, although, judging from the European Press, it would appear that its fame had not always reached the distant West. This however is excusable and moreover explained by the fact that, while his august father reigned in accordance with dynastic custom, he formed part of the Government by being the Viceroy of Azerbaijan, and thus his success was attributed to the executive of the country as a whole. The large province over which he ruled for so many years produces men of the roughest and toughest type, which, coupled with their noted bravery, gives the finest soldiers to the Army, the infantry and the artillery being almost exclusively composed of the people of Azerbaijan. It is a wise and thoughtful arrangement to always appoint the Crown Princes of Persia to govern that province. The very qualities which make its people fit for the Army naturally call forth the highest ability of the Princes to keep them in order, and they thus gain experience for the even more important as well as sacred duties which will in due course devole upon them. The acquaintance with this fact alone ought to dissipate the false notion that His Imperial Majesty, the reigning Shah, has assumed the position of arbiter of the fortunes of many millions without previous experience and knowledge of government. He has ruled over one-fifth of Persia consecutively for up-wards of 30 years, being directly responsible for its good government for about 20 years of that long period. During the troublesome raids of the great Kurdish tribes, headed by Sheikh Obeidulla, the present Shah was directly responsible for the suppression of these hordes numbering about 80,000 men mainly armed with Martini-Henry rifles acquired by plundering the battle-fields in the Russo Turkish war.

MILITARY SKILL.

His Majesty proved his military skill by inflicting severe defeats upon Sheikh Obeidulla—who ultimately fled to Turkey and ended a miserable life in confinement at Taif, where he died—and dispersing his formidable army which was devasting the land and threatening the peace of the whole country. For his personal qualities, all who have served under him, when he was governor and administrator, declare their admiration. He is loved for his forgiving and generous nature and his liberality is a common subject of conversation. He is more enlightened than the ordinary people of the West may imagine. He has always studied the politics of Europe and follows closely the main events of the day as reported in the principal newspapers of Europe. He reads and speaks French with greater facility than his lamented father; from his childhood he has been taught by eminent masters not only that language, but all that is imparted in Western schools, fortunately not at the expense of his Eastern learning in which also he excels, often amusing himself by rendering Persian poetry into Arabic with amazing ease and elegance. His love for sports is hereditary, and in that pursuit he equals his indomitable father. He is never so happy as when riding on a spirited horse, chasing game over hill and dale, or facing the savage Persian bear, his favourite sport. Since his accession, he has already shown a filial as well as a personal devotion, all his own, to the duties of his position. He has re-issued his father's Jubilee firman for the remission for ever of all taxes on bread and meat he has declared himself a friend of progress and a defender of Islam; his reign promises to eclipse, if possible, in peace and prosperity that of his father; he has the best wishes of Great Britain and of all the other allied Powers for the success of his task, which he will accomplish by following the example of his predecessor, the requirements of a sound policy in home and foreign affairs, the dictates of his religion and the glorious memories of his country. The early nomination of his eldest son, Prince Muhammad Ali Mirza, Itizad-ul-daula, who is very well spoken of and 24 years old, as his heir, is already a proof of his foresight in securing the future of his dynasty and the peace of Persia.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckiest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer a perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SOME MORAL ASPECTS OF GOLF.

This is the title of an article in the recently-issued "Golfer's Guide," published by Messrs. W. H. White & Co., Edinburgh. Says the writer:—

Golf, in its later phases, and on its new soil, has manifested symptoms that have aroused alarm and questionings in the bosoms of some of its most ardent admirers. There can no longer be any doubt that it is one of the moral factors of the time, and that it demands the careful and scientific examination of the sociologist. It is true that the Presbyteries have not so far taken it up seriously, as they have taken up Football, as a snare and enticement from the path of righteousness. But this may in part be set down to the fact that Golf can claim, with pride, a strong contingent of the clergy among its most enthusiastic adherents; while local or professional prejudice still debars a member of the cloth from guarding a goal and taking part in a maul. But the natural portion of greatness and popularity is envy and detraction; and golfers should be fortifying themselves with facts and arguments against the time, which is possibly near at hand, when they may be called upon to defend their favourite sport against the fanatical supporters of a prohibitory Golf law.

A much more formidable and advanced movement is that which is leading the fair sex, in ever-growing numbers and with ever-rising enthusiasm, forth upon the golf course—not the trumpery Ladies' Links which, on the first rush of these dames and damsels, was flung to them like a scrap tossed to pursuing wolves, but the full round, where they meet on equal terms, and frequently overcome their nominal lords and masters.

Then there is the Caddie question, as perplexed and burning in its own way as the Irish question or the servant question. To the minds of many thoughtful persons, the Caddie, with all he is and portends, is the shady spot on the fair fame of the game of Golf. In any glance, however brief, at the philosophy of the game, the Caddie cannot be overlooked. All that one may venture to set down is that Golf Caddies are a race apart, with a standard of worth, a system of ethics, almost a religion of their own, received from tradition and improved by practice; and, whatever may be the peculiar value of his moral code, it differs in not a few points from the moral law as ordinarily taught and understood. Most men, while on the links, absorb something of the Caddie's views and opinions on life and its duties; they seek, consciously or unconsciously, to live up to the Cadeie's standard of rectitude; and, if that standard should happen to get lax or low, they suffer, and all Golfdom must suffer with them. If it is possible, then, to raise to a still greater height the reputation of Golf as a sanative, strengthening and purifying influence, which we nither affirm nor deny, the most promising course would seem to be the launching of a mission for the moral elevation of the Caddie.

Among the charges that, with more or less of rashness and injustice, have been brought against Golfing is the statement that it encourages profane swearing and the bearing of false-witness. It may be freely acknowledged that occasionally comminatory language has been heard on the links, issuing from unaccustomed lips. "Even ministers, they have been kenned" to mutter words that sounded not unlike an oath when they have duffed a critical shot, or found themselves in a bad "lie," or had a stimey laid against them when sure of the hole; most of all, when they have broken a favourite club. There is a story told of a Northern clergyman who, when he went out for a game, took with him an unregenerate friend for the purpose of getting him to swear for him when occasion arose. Whether true or not, this tale suggests to us the boon that would be bestowed on the fastidious golfer by the invention of a choice number of explosive but harmless words and phrases, wherewith they might relieve their feelings without committing sin; a patent might be taken out for "A Vocabulary of Golfers' Swear-words, warranted perfectly innocent, for use at the tee and in bunkers."

The accusation that Golf weakens the power of a man's memory—we say nothing of a woman's—in the matter, for instance, of keeping a correct record of the strokes he has taken, is one that might require somewhat more trouble and ingenuity to rebut. The golfer has yet to be discovered who can be depended upon, when left to his own unaided devices, to count accurately beyond seven in a bunker. Men of high honour and unblemished reputation in all other walks of life have been known to drop a stroke (of their own) out of their memory at three consecutive holes. Some have suggested that there is a lacunna or blind spot in the golfer's vision of his own performance; and into this gulf of oblivion odd strokes have a trick of falling and getting lost.

Not for worlds would we suggest that the errors are made consciously. It is only that, such is the nature of man and of Golf, in playing the game one wishes vehemently, and often ends by believing what he wishes. In short, there is a vast deal of human nature in Golf. This is the worst, as well as the best, that can be said of the golf course as a training ground in morals. Those who object to it on this ground may as well, or better, object to the great game of life itself. A medical authority has described Golf as an invention for adding ten years to a man's lifetime. The moralist can condemn it only by taking the standpoint of the pessimist, and subscribing to the opinion of the Highland minister that "we are aal meeserable wurrums, craaling on the face of the earth," so that by increasing years we are only increasing sorrow and heaping up iniquities. Golfers are of a more bracing faith. They recognise in their favourite pastime a grand school for the manly virtues.

It is curious, too, to note how justly and impartially the blessings of Golf are distributed. On some it showers smiles and favours; while others it takes more seriously in hand, and puts them through a harsh but salutary course in the bearing of disappointments. The good player may get the cream of the round in quality, but the bad player has a long pull of him in quantity; he gets twice as much exercise and experience (and turf) out of the green in going over the same space. It may be questioned, also, if the champion, playing at the top of his form takes so keen a pleasure as that which, once at least in every golfing day, must visit the veriest duffer that ever handled club. The one miraculous putt; the solitary chance-led approach shot that dropped dead beside the hole; the single and most inexplicable clean drive from the tee, is remembered and cherished, and all the disappointments that come between are forgotten. It was unexpected; and in Golf, as in Life, blessed are they that expect little.

THE MIDSHIPMAN AND THE POPE.

The "Times" of Monday contained an account of the recent visit of British naval officers and seamens to Rome, written from Civita Vecchia, by a midshipman who was one of the party. The date of the letter is June 15:—

On Sunday the Pope announced that he would held high mass, and afterwards hold a reception of the officers and men of the fleet. Of course, this was a very exceptional privilege to the Roman Catholics, as the Pope only celebrates mass once a year in public, and then, of course, it is very difficult to get into the church. He also said he did not object to non-Roman Catholics attending the service. The service was going to be held in the chapel of the Vatican (the Sixtine chapel), and there it was that I turned up at 8 a.m. on Sunday in full uniform and my dirk. There were about 400 men and 50 officers in attendance, the latter in their cocked hats, epaulettes, and swords. We were seated in the body of the church, while a very few pilgrims were allowed to stay at the back. At eight o'clock the Pope (Leo XIII.) arrived, carried on a throne and preceded by a guard of noblemen and a number of prelates. The old Pope—he is 87—is a kindly-looking old man, and rather bent with age; he bears an extraordnary likeness to the photographs of Phil May. When he got up the end of the aisle he descended from his chair and arranged himself, or rather was arranged, as he is rather shaky in his pontifical robes: and then, helped by the attendant priest, he walked up to the altar, and in a low, old voice, he celebrated high mass, the choir, which is one of the finest in Europe, singing beautifully nearly all the time. After he had finished he was placed on his throne, where he prayed, and one of the prelates did the whole thing again. It was a most impressive sight, and the different orders of the priests looked very fine. The pope had as a guard a number of noblemen, some of them Princes, and all over six feet in height.

After the service the Pope went away for ten minutes, and then he returned, and the reception commenced. Between a line of nobles and priests each officer went up to the Pope, who was seated on his throne by the high altar, knelt down on one knee, and kissed an enormous ring which he wears on his finger, or, if he were a Roman Catholic, he kissed his toe also. When my turn came round I did as I have just said, and was just going to rise when the old man asked me (via his chamberlain, as be cannot speak English) my name. I gave him the name of our illustrious family. He then asked me if I was a Roman Catholic, and I replied in the negative; he then blessed me, and I got up and left. He was much amused at some of the other midshipmen, who are very short, and he could not understand our uniform—those short Eton jackets we wear. After this we were taken round St Peter's. I ascended to the dome, from whence a fine view of Rome is to be seen. When we had come down, it was time for the lunch which the English Roman Catholics had provided for the officers and men of the Fleet. Covers were laid for 50 officers and about 400 men, and it was served in the Vatican Palace. All the waiters were amateurs, and every one of them some noble of sorts, a regular mixture of princes of the blood, prelates, and all the toffs in Rome. It was very good of them to wait, was'nt it? and it was very amusing to watch them, as they were not all very good at it, as might well be expected. After the band had played "God Save the Queen" seven times running (why will they always do it?) and the Italian anthem nearly as many, we cheering the while, they started the usual speeches about the British Fleet, the Queen, pope, and England and Italy—you know the sort of thing. During the lunch they handed round small medallions with the effigy of the Pope on them and blessed by him. They are rather interesting as keepsakes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 16.

Maultrie, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Poona.

July 19.

Bell, Lt, Punjab, 2nd A & S High, from leave, from England.
Smith, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England.
Marriote, Lt, Bengal, I S C from leave, from England.
Golding, Lt, Bengal, R W Kent Regt, from leave, from England.
Caffin, Lt, Bengal, 2nd York Regt, from leave, from England.
Rimington, Capt, Bo, R E, off leave, from England.
Dopping-Hepenstal, Lt, Bo, Worcestershire Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Cumberlege, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, from England.
Ball, Major, Ms, R Welsh Regt, to join, from England.
Campbell, 2nd Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, off leave, from England.
Bowly, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, off leave, from England.

July 20.

Bailward, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Ormsby, Lt, Ms, 2nd S Stafford Regt, on medical certificate, from Wellington.
Harrison, Lt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, off leave, to Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—July 18.

Talland, Lt, Bo, XX Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.
Gering, Lt, Bo, XX Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.

July 19.

Cumberlege, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to Bellary.
Mellis, Capt, Bo, IX B I, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

July 20.

Campbell, 2nd Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, off leave, to Bangalore.
Bowly, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, off leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st July, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. and Gun laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters to-day 2-45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p m.

2. The annual prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Friday next at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by tickets only which have been forwarded to all members. No. 1 of Sub-divisions should arrange for their winning teams to be present. Prize Winners will appear in uniform with Forage Caps. No putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st July, 1896.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. J. B. Noronha "G" Company from 20th July to 19th October 1896.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company—No. 3947 Vol. A. C. S. Strelley.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 15.)

The Hon Mr C C Stevens, C S I, Member, Board of Revenue Lower Provinces, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd August 1896, on such date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr H J S Cotton, C S I, Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal, on leave, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, the Lieut-Govr appoints, under the provisions of the Indian Council Act of 1861 and 1892, Mr J G H Glass, C I E, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Public Works Dept, and Chief Engr, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Divn of the Presidency of Fort William, vice the Hon H J S Cotton, C S I.

Mr C E Gouldsbury, Dist Supt of Police, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F C Daly, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Angul, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd July 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J B Birch, Dist Supt of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th August 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J V Ryan, Asst Supt of Police, in charge of the Gaya Dist Police, is transferred to Shahabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Dist Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J B Birch, or until further orders.

Mr T G Charles, Dist Supt of Police, Darbhanga, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st August 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C B Drake-Brockman, Asst Supt of Police, South Lushai Hills, is transferred to Darbhanga, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T G Charles, or until further orders.

Mr C P Crouch, Dist Supt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 18.)

Under Sec 12 (l) (b) of the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr Ganga Singh, Offg Extra-Asst Commr, Raipur, with all the powers of the Court of a Depy Commr under that Act, to be exercised by him within the limits of the Raipur Dist.

Furlough on medical certificate for six months, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr R W G Marshall, I C S, Asst Commr, Bilaspur, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn-Capt W D Sutherland, Civil Surgn and Supt of the Jail, Sambalpur, avail himself, on the afternoon of the 6th inst, of the privilege leave granted him.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Capt E A D'Arcy Thomas, 1st Battn, Worcest Regt, to be Adjt of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volr Rifle Corps, vice Capt W H Hunter, whose term of office expires on the 25th Oct 1896.

Surgn-Col J H Newman, M D, Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, made over charge of his duties to Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col G Hutcheson on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 18.)

Mr J Nugent, Magt and Collr, Mainpuri, privilege leave for two months and twenty eight days, with effect from the 15th July 1896.

Surgn Capt W G P Alpin, Civil Surgeon, Mirzapur, two months and twenty nine days ordinary and one day's special privilege leave for service with the Chitral Relief Force, with effect from the 27th July 1896.

Mr L H Lovett-Thomas, Depy Inspr Genl of Police, N W Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th July 1896.

Mr J C Faunthorpe, Offg Jt Magte, Cawnpore, privilege leave for two months and five days, with effect from the 12th June 1896.

Mr J J Laing, Dist Supt of Police, Gonda, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th August 1896.

Mr D L Johnston, offg Jt Magte Aligarh, to officiate as Magte and Collr Mainpuri, vice Mr Nugent, granted leave.

Babu Daya Nath, Munsif, on return from leave to the Meerut Munsifi in the Meerut Judgeship.

Saiyid Tafazzul Husain, Depy Collr, on return from leave to the Benares district.

Munshi Karam Ahmad, Depy Collr, from Fyzabad to Bahraich.

Munshi Girja Dayal, Depy Collr, from Gonda to Aligarh.

Babu Amba Sahay, Depy Collr, from Kheri to Hardoi.

Mr A D Ashdown, offg Dist Supt of Police, on being relieved, from Meerut to Gonda.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th July 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	...	41
For previous weeks of half-year.	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	500	200	...	700
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year* ...	509	182	2	[illegible]
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	40
Total to corresponding date do.	508	181	2	[illegible]

* Including supplementary.

Increase for the week .... Rs. 8
Ditto to date .... „ 8

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for 10 days ending 30th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	2,10,378	4,02,821	13,770	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles...	...	...	...	[illegible]

OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 7th July 1896 are as follows:—

	In July 1896. Bengal.	In June 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	47,25,000	11,00,000	58,25,000
Actual	42,82,600	11,02,075	53,84,675
Better than Estimate	57,600	....	—
Worse than Estimate......	....	2,07,915	2,40,325

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of July 1896. Bengal.	To end of June 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,69,00,000	40,00,000	2,09,00,000
Actual	1,71,11,465	25,41,500	1,96,52,925
Better than Estimate	2,11,025	....	....
Worst than Estimate	...	14,58,500	12,47,475

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

We have already mentioned in this column that M. Becquerel, the eminent French chemist, has discovered that uranium salts emit radiations possessing properties comparable to those of the Rontgen rays. These radiations come from the salts after they have been kept in the dark, as well as after exposure to light. They are reflected and refracted like ordinary light; they decompose the silver salts of a photographic plate and the silver iodide of a Daguerrotype plate. They discharge electrified bodies and traverse substances opaque to ordinary light, for example, cardboard, aluminium, copper, platinum.

M. Becquerel has now found that the metal uranium gives a still stronger emission of these rays. Crystalline uranium, cast uranium, and uranium carbide furnish excellent photographic impressions. This is believed to be the first known instance of a metal presenting a phenomenon belonging to the order of invisible phosphorescence. Has it anything to do with the well-known odour of metals?

Professor Roiti, an Italian physicist, has made a Crookes tube which gives remarkably sharp Rontgen photographs. The bottom end is of aluminium instead of glass, and the metal allows the rays to pass out freely. This aluminium cap is the positive pole or anode, the negative pole or cathode being a concave speculum facing it.

An aluminium ring has been devised to measure the intensity of the Rontgen rays. It is formed of four segments or quadrants of varying thickness, ranging from ½ to 10 millimetres. The ring is held between the exited Crookes tube and a phosphorescent screen or sensitised plate, and the intensity of the effect on the screen or photographic plate after passing through a certain thickness of aluminium is a measure of the intensity of the rays.

Columbia University is sending a party to explore Puget Sound. It will be led by Professor Bashford Dean, and be accompanied by two zoologists and one botanist. The deep sea work will be done in the Albatross, and a rich harvest of specimens for the University is expected.

The statue of Pasteur, by M. Tony Noel which has been erected at Alais, where he made his researches on silkworms, represents him looking at a sprig of mulberry beset with cocoons and a young girl at his feet handing him other cocoons. Near at hand are a microscope and box of scientific instruments.

Cloud observations are to be taken with photogrammeters and theodolites at the following stations during the year from August 1 1896 to August 1, 1897:—Paris, Upsala, Potsdam, Braunschwerg, Dantzig, St. Peterburg, Nijni-Novgorod (in summer), Batavia, Manila, and Sydney, N.S.W. The stations at Blue Hill, Washington, and Readville, in the United States, and Dorpat, Tiflis, Irkutsk, Ekatherinenburg, and Bossekop are now using the theodolite. Other stations will probably be added in Australia, India, and at Lisbon.

The United States Weather Bureau have issued a chart illustrating the typical forms of clouds, and giving data as to their mean heights and velocities. The International Cloud Atlas has also been issued, and as it represents the typical forms elected by the International Cloud Committee will probably become the standard for the world. The observation of clouds, and, indeed, other phases of the sky, might well become a source of interest to amateur observers in science. The heavens are always open to the observation of anyone, whether alone or in company, at home or abroad; and much is to be discovered by ordinary observers, for phenomena occur at times and places which escape the notice of professional observers. How many rare and curious effects of lightning, auroras, sunlight, or moonlight, and so forth, take place without anyone taking the trouble to look upward or of recognising them as anything worthy of note? Not long ago we observed a sudden and remarkable bright red luminosity in a cumulus cloud during a thunderstorm in a southern suburb of London, which from its behaviour was evidently due to electricity, and might be auroral in its character. Very few noticed it as anything strange, and among these the opinion was that it must be the Crystal Palace fireworks!

According to Mr. S. R. Peal, the original inhabitants of Assam were of Dravidian race, who were overlaid by an intrusive Mon race from the East, and still later by Thibetans. The Hindoo religions and the more European physique of the present Assamese were introduced by Sanskrit-speaking conquerors at a remote epoch. With the exception of Bengali, no tongue derived from the Sanskrit has so close an affinity to its parent as Assamese. Assam is the extreme limit of the eastward spread of the Aryan language across Bengal. The conquering Ahoms from Siam, who in later centuries achieved a temporary sway in Assam, do not seem to have permanently influenced the civilisation of the country or its language.

The Tupi Indians are widely spread in South America from Venesuela and Guiana to Paraguay. A comparative grammar of their language has just been issued by the Bibliotheque Linguistique Americaine (Maison Neuve) Paris. It is the work of M. Lucien Adam, a well-known scholar of the South American Indian languages.

The approaching International Conference arranged by the Royal Society to consider proposals for an International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, will be formally opened at the apartments of the Society in Burlington House on Tuesday, July 14. The delegates will attend a reception by the President of the Royal Society the evening before, and a dinner at the Hotel Metropole on the evening of the opening day. On Wednesday they will be entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and the following day by Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., at a garden-party at his residence in Avenue-road. They are about forty in number, and represent the leading parts of the British Empire as well as the principal governments of the world.

The complimentary address of the University of Paris to Lord Kelvin, refers to a remark of his lordship's made when he was in France at the centennial celebration of the Institute. He spoke of France as his "Alma Mater," he having been a pupil of Regnault and others for some time after leaving Cambridge. Lord Kelvin certainly owes more to the French masters of science than to any other foreigners, and he regards the French as the greatest mathematicians in the world. What would Matthew Arnold say to that, we wonder? Matthew Arnold, who, strangely enough, had imbibed the notion that the French were not a scientific people!

An international exhibition will be held at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, during June, July, and August, 1897, Special attention will be given to labour saving appliances of all kinds.

According to a report of the South Australian School of Mines, that ready solubility of gold in a weak solution of cyanide of potassium upon which depends the extraction of so much of the metal from poor quartz rocks, is very adversely affected by the presence of traces of sulphides. Fifty cubic centimetres of a 0·2 per cent. solution of cyanide of potassium mixed with a cubic centimetre of an aqueous solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, failed to dissolve a gold leaf which would have been dissolved by the cyanide alone in about three minutes. Agitation with a small quantity of mercuric oxide removed the sulphur and restored the cyanide to activity. The publication of this report will probably go far to prevent some unaccountable failures in working the cyanide process. In the same report it is stated that if iron is in contact with the zinc used to precipitate the gold from the cyanide solution, a local action sets in, and the potassium cyanide (which ordinarily is used over again) is wasted by the formation of a deposit of zinc cyanide; the precipitation of the gold being also incomplete.

A new and improved machine for the removal of potato bugs and like insects from vines has been patented by Mr. Washington Reeder, of Lake City, Michigan. The invention consists of a machine with a body shaped substantially like the hull of a boat, having a pointed front and a rounded keel. An upright mast is provided in front of the driver, upon which is fitted a cross bar, at the ends of which are pivoted two oar-like arms, which project on each side of the machine and terminate in brooms or brushes. The inner ends of these oars have suitable handles which can be grasped by the driver, and he is thereby enabled to beat and brush the bug-infested rows of potatoes on each side as he drives the machine through between them. At the front central portion of the body of the machine a clevis is provided, to which the machine may be attached. As the device is driven through a potato field the bugs are brushed into the space between the rows and crushed by the passage of the body of the machine over them.

It has been observed that orchids derive some benefit from the numerous ants which overrun them in the tropics, but the precise nature of the service has remained a mystery. According to a naturalist of the Botanic Gardens and Trinidad, the ants appear to foster the growth of a fungus on the roots of the orchid, and this fungus acts as an additional source of nourishment to the plant. Certain South American ants are known to cultivate fungi for their own use, and these may unconsciously sow the seed of the fungi in crawling over the roots of the orchid. Quite recently, we may add, avariety of these fungus-farming ants was found in the neighbourhood of Washington, United States.

It is said that due is a great respecter of colours. To prove this take pieces of glass or board and paint them red, yellow, green, and black. Expose them at night, and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture, and the green will be damp, but that the red and the black will be left perfectly dry.

NOTICES.

• ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
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Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
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"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
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DYSENTERY

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
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MANUFACTURERS:
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
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"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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• BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
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I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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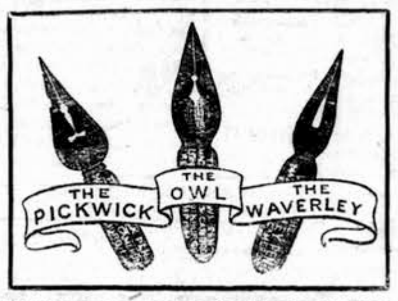

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
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Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
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And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
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Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an **"OLD" Trade Mark**, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

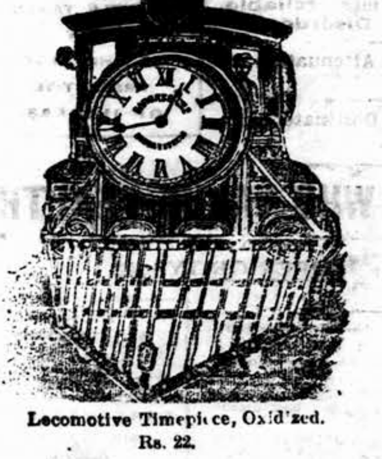
Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

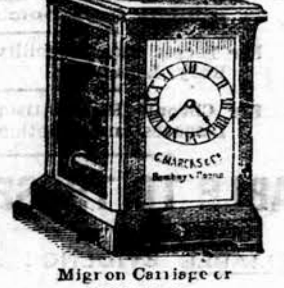
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

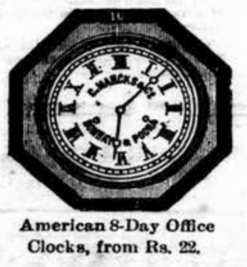
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY & POONA.



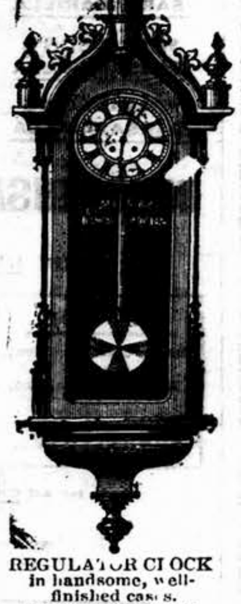
Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized.
Rs. 22.



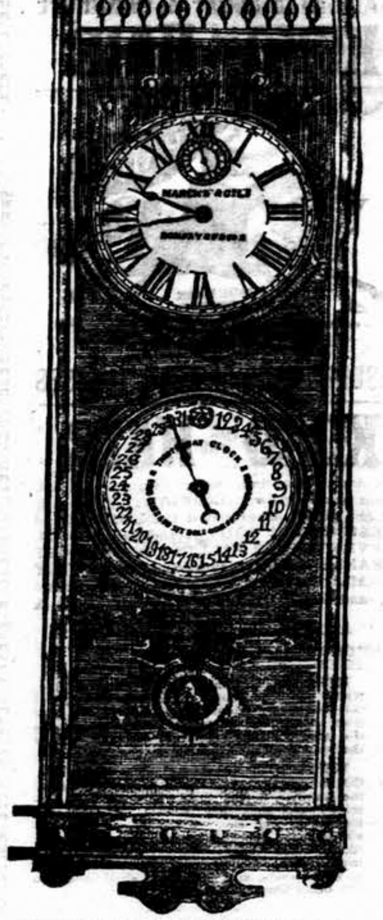
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks,
from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280



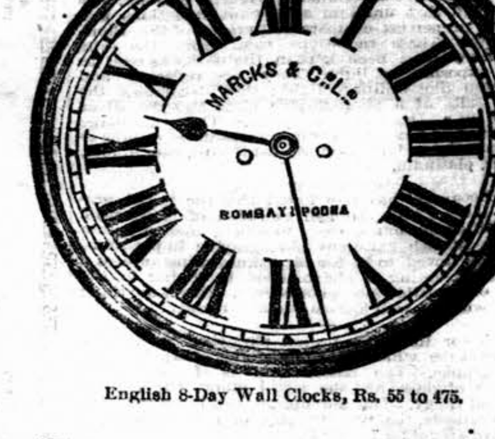
American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.



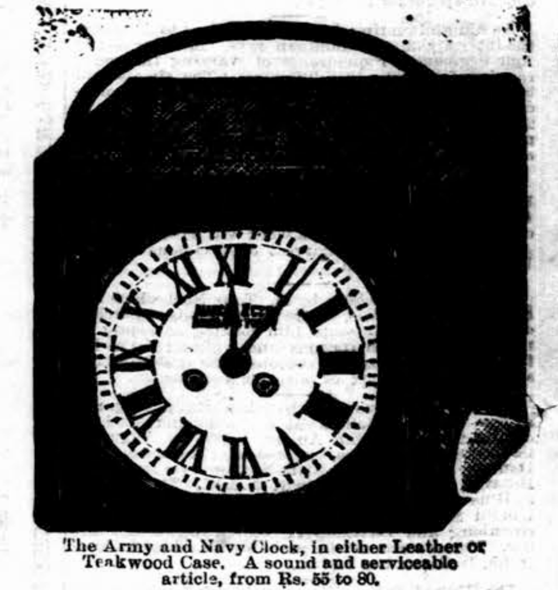
REGULATOR CLOCK
in handsome, well-finished cases.
Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



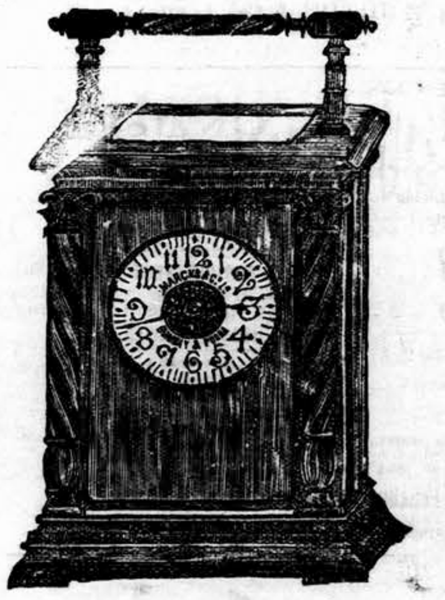
Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar,
as illustrated ... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ... " 85.



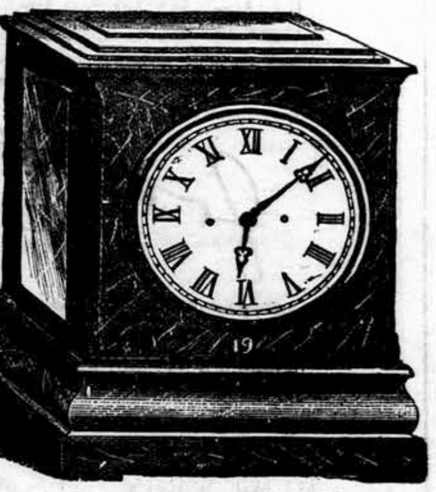
English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.



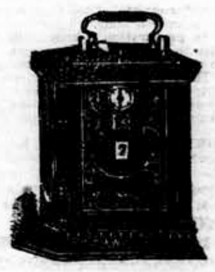
The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.



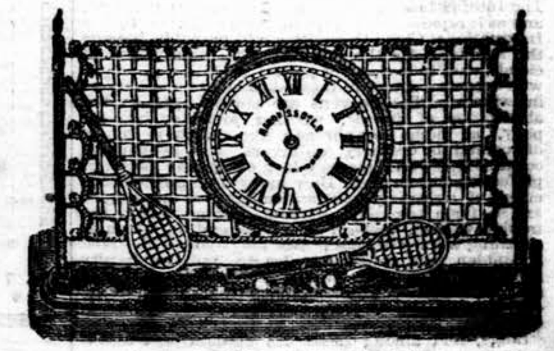
Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials,
from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490.
Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS,
Exquisitely finished,
from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.



Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece,
Rs. 25.
And many other Novel designs.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

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THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

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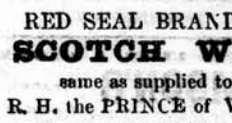
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR



WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

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Sole Agents and Importers.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The Most Perfect
Disinfectant
Known to Science.

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

SANITAS

FLUIDS
POWDERS
SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

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BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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